

RECREATIONAL FEE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Progress Report to Congress
Fiscal Year 2000

Submitted by the

U.S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Land Management

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

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Recreational Fee Demonstration Program

Annual Report to Congress

Executive Summary

Under the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, Congress authorized the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the USDA Forest Service to implement and test new fees across the geographic and programmatic spectrum of recreation sites that they manage. Importantly, the program allows the participating agencies to retain all of the revenues from the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, of which at least 80% may be retained by the projects where they are collected. These revenues yield substantial benefits by providing on-the-ground improvements at local recreation sites.

As of September 30, 2000, there were 100 National Park Service demonstration projects (covering 137 park units), 88 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service projects, 100 Bureau of Land Management projects, and 88 USDA Forest Service projects.

Visitation at Recreational Fee Demonstration Program sites has remained relatively constant (see Table 1).

- Visitation to recreation sites participating in the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program continues to appear unaffected in any significant way by the new fees.

The Recreational Fee Demonstration Program provides a substantial source of revenue for the four participating agencies (see Table 2).

- Overall, the \$175.9 million of fee demonstration revenue in FY 2000 is essentially the same as the \$176.5 million in FY 1999.
- Fee demonstration revenues increased in the Bureau of Land Management and USDA Forest Service.
- Fee demonstration revenues held steady in the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service.
- Approximately \$10 million in revenues collected in FY 2000 under the new National Parks Pass essentially replaced the Golden Eagle Passport revenues that in FY 1999 had been counted under the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program.

Agencies continue to seek to reduce the cost of collection (see Table 3).

- Fee collection costs for the four agencies did not increase over FY 1999. Overall, collection costs are about 21% of fee demonstration revenues.
- National Park Service was essentially unchanged from 20.4% in FY 1999 to 20.7% in FY 2000; The Fish and Wildlife Service changed from 18.1% to 32.3%, Bureau of Land Management from 39% to 27.1%, and USDA Forest Service, from 20.7% to 18.9%.

The participating agencies are using fee revenues as Congress intended (see Tables 4-9).

- In FY 2000, \$100.4 million of Department of the Interior Recreational Fee Demonstration revenues were obligated for projects to improve visitor services, resource protection, health and safety maintenance, and collection costs.
- \$25.4 million of USDA Forest Service revenue was obligated for projects for repairs and maintenance, health and safety, interpretation and signing, habitat enhancement, facility enhancement, resource preservation, annual operation, law enforcement, and fee collection.

The agencies are improving the rate of approving and obligating recreation fee revenues for projects.

- Total obligations increased from \$110 million in FY 1999 to \$126 million in FY 2000, an increase of 14%. At the end of FY 2000, about 55% of the total Recreation Fee receipts had been obligated, compared to 48% at the end of FY 1999.
- By the end of FY 2000, the National Park Service had obligated 50% of its cumulative receipts (up from 43%), the Fish and Wildlife Service had obligated 70% (up from 62%), the Bureau of Land Management had obligated 73% (up from 64%), and the USDA Forest Service had obligated 76% (up from 74%).

Interagency coordination of program management makes it easier for visitors to pay fees and receive services. The agencies are engaged in continuous efforts to collaborate with Federal, State, and local managers to improve recreation fee management and enhance the visitor experience at public lands on adjacent sites. The agencies have:

- Developed agreements to simplify payment of fees at adjacent and contiguous sites.
- Developed a joint process with state and local managers to collect fees and improve efficiency.
- Established the Interagency Recreational Fee Demonstration Program Coordination Task Force.

The following projects are examples of the many accomplishments that were made possible by fee revenues generated under the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program:

Public Land Corps (National Park Service) The Director of the National Park Service designated fee funds for youth work projects in the parks. 229 projects at a cost of \$3 million were approved and completed to support Public Land Corps work projects that rehabilitated trails, repaired campsites, removed exotic species, repaired fencing, restored native plants and removed hazardous structures in the parks. The funding was matched through partnerships with the Student Conservation Association, the National Association of Service and Conservation Corps and other local youth groups for a total expenditure of \$6,525,409.

Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) Parker River National Wildlife Refuge spent \$4,500 in fee monies to fund the Youth Conservation Corps Program. This program allows 6 high school age youths an opportunity to acquire hands on experience in the conservation field through projects such as building a new boardwalk. With the new boardwalk in place, the refuge provides safe and attractive beach access for some of the 500,000 annual visitors.

Lander Field Office, Wyoming (Bureau of Land Management) Fee revenue was combined with volunteer labor to implement major site repairs. An investment in \$200 of materials yielded over \$3,000 worth of labor from local high school students on Youth Service Day. A fence around a campground near South Pass, Wyoming is now repaired a year ahead of the normal maintenance schedule, at a fraction of the estimated repair cost.

George Washington-Jefferson National Forest, Virginia (USDA Forest Service) \$438,000 in fee revenue funded campsite rehabilitations at Bolar Mountain, Sherando Lake, Trout Pond and Elizabeth Furnace. A chemical toilet and hitch racks were repaired at Hussy Mountain Horse Camp, 8 seasonal employees were hired for interpretation and visitor contact in developed sites and the Off Highway Vehicle area, and picnic shelters at Coles Point and a Civilian Conservation Corps bath house at Longdale were reconditioned and made accessible.

Additional project accomplishments are included below in each agency section of this report.

Recreational Fee Demonstration Program Annual Report to Congress

I. Background and Data

A. Background

Congress authorized the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program in section 315 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-134) and amended the program under Public Law 104-208, Public Law 105-18, Public Law 105-83, and Public Law 105-277. Most recently, the program was extended in Public Law 106-291, the FY 2001 Interior Appropriations Act. Four Federal land management agencies — the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior, and the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture — were authorized to implement a Recreational Fee Demonstration Program. This project allowed these agencies to test new fees in 100 sites that represent the geographic and programmatic spectrum of areas that they manage. Under the program, the agencies retain all of the new fees, with at least 80% of the retained fees to be used at the sites where they were collected. Up to 20% of the fee revenues may be used at other locations under the administrative jurisdiction of the collecting agency.

The Recreational Fee Demonstration Program was initially authorized to begin October 1, 1995 and end on September 30, 1998, with a final report scheduled to be submitted to Congress on March 31, 1999. Congress subsequently authorized operation of the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program through September 30, 2002, with fees to remain available through September 30, 2005. An evaluation report is to be provided to the Committees on Appropriations and the relevant authorizing committees no later than September 1, 2001.

During FY 2000, the Administration submitted to Congress a legislative proposal that would permanently authorize a Recreational Fee Program. Provisions in the proposal were based on the experience of the agencies, and were consistent with recommendations for legislative and management improvements that were contained in previous annual reports to Congress concerning the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program. No action was taken by the 106th Congress on the proposal.

The FY 1997 Interior Appropriations Act required the participating agencies to prepare a joint annual report to Congress on January 31, 1998,¹ and on the same date in succeeding years. Subsequent reports are to identify the annual accomplishments for the preceding fiscal year and any recommended improvements to the program. This progress report is intended to meet those interim reporting requirements. More detailed information is available from the individual agencies at the request of Congress.

¹The FY 1998, FY 1999, and FY 2000 Reports to Congress are available on the internet at: <http://www.doi.gov/nrl/Recfees/RECFEESHOME.html>

B. Recreation Visits to Fee Demonstration Sites

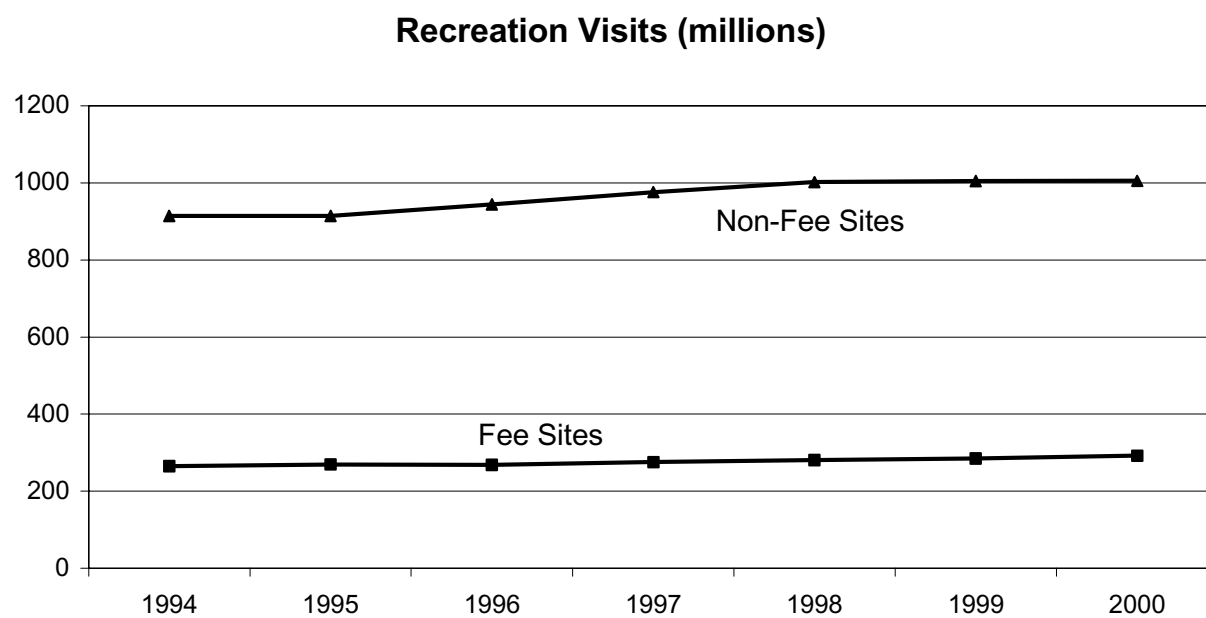


Table 1. Number of Recreation Visitors (millions)

Agency	Fiscal Year						
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
National Park Service^a							
Fee Demo Sites (100 Projects) ^b	164.8	166.6	159.9	164.4	163.2	163.7	164.4
All Other Sites, Fee/Non-Fee	101.7	103.0	105.9	110.8	123.5	123.4	122.1
Agency Total	266.5	269.6	265.8	275.2	286.8	287.1	286.5
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service							
Fee Demo Sites (88 Projects) ^b	8.7	9.0	10.0	10.3	11.1	13.1	13.9
All Other Sites, Fee/Non-Fee	18.3	18.6	19.6	19.8	21.3	21.8	22.6
Agency Total	27.0	27.6	29.6	30.1	32.4	34.9	36.5
Bureau of Land Management							
Fee Demo Sites (97 Projects) ^b	12.5	13.4	17.7	17.6	17.5	18.5	19.3
All Other Sites, Fee/Non-Fee	38.2	43.3	39.9	43.3	43.4	36.6	34.8
Agency Total	50.7	56.7	57.6	60.9	60.9	55.1	54.1
USDA Forest Service							
Fee Demo Sites (88 Projects) ^b	79.3	80.4	80.6	83.1	89.0	89.9	94.4
All Other Sites, Fee/Non-Fee	755.9	749.4	778.6	801.9	813.7	822.6	825.6
Agency Total	835.2	829.8	859.2	885.0	902.7	912.5	920.0
Total, All Four Agencies							
Fee Demo Sites ^b	265.3	269.4	268.2	275.4	280.8	285.2	292.0
All Other Sites, Fee/Non-Fee	914.1	914.3	944	975.8	1001.9	1004.4	1005.0
Total	1179.4	1183.7	1212.2	1251.2	1282.7	1289.6	1297.1

^a Number of recreational visits are calendar year estimates; final figures for 2000 were not available at the time that this table was first published. Visitation data were provided by the National Park Service Public Use Statistics Office based on estimates for the months of November and December of 2000. Final visitation data for the calendar year will be available in March of 2001.

^b The category "Fee Demo Sites" reflects visitation data for all of the sites in the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program that were in operation during FY 2000, regardless of the year in which they were added to the program.

C. Recreation Fee Revenues

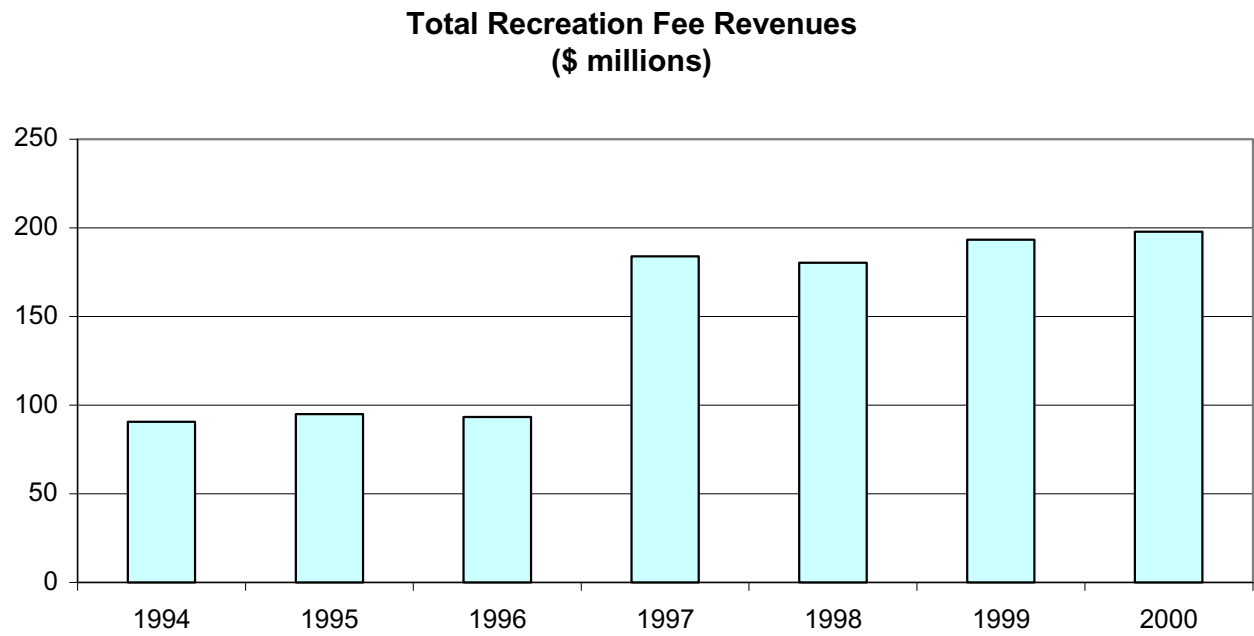


Table 2. Gross Revenues Under the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program (\$millions)

Bureau/Receipt Category	Before Demonstration			During Demonstration			
	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
National Park Service							
Non-fee demo receipts	75.7	80.5	77.8	77.2	7.5	9.5	5.0
National Park Passport	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.1
Fee demo receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.1	136.8	141.4	133.6
NPS Totals	75.7	80.5	77.8	122.2	144.3	150.8	148.8
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service							
Non-fee demo receipts	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Fee demo receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.1	3.4	3.4
FWS Totals	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.6 ^a	3.7
Bureau of Land Management							
Non-fee demo receipts	1.8	2.6	3.3	3.2	2.6	1.5	1.1
Fee demo receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.5	5.2	7.0
BLM Totals	1.8	2.6	3.3	3.7	6.1	6.7	8.1
USDA Forest Service							
Non-fee demo receipts	10.9	9.5	10.0	9.0	5.5	5.4	5.4 ^c
Fee demo receipts	0.0	0.0	0.043 ^b	9.3	20.8	26.5	31.9
USFS Totals	10.9	9.5	10.0	18.3	26.3	31.9	37.3
Total, All Four Agencies							
Non-fee demo receipts	90.6	94.9	93.3	91.7	16	16.7	21.9
Fee demo receipts	0	0	0.043	92.2	164.2	176.5	175.9
Totals For All Agencies	90.6	94.9	93.3	183.9	180.2	193.2	197.8

^a Does not total precisely due to rounding.

^b The USDA Forest Service implemented the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program in FY 1996 with four small projects that generated \$43,000 in revenues during the year.

^c Estimate based on FY 1999 receipts.

D. Cost of Collecting Recreation Fees

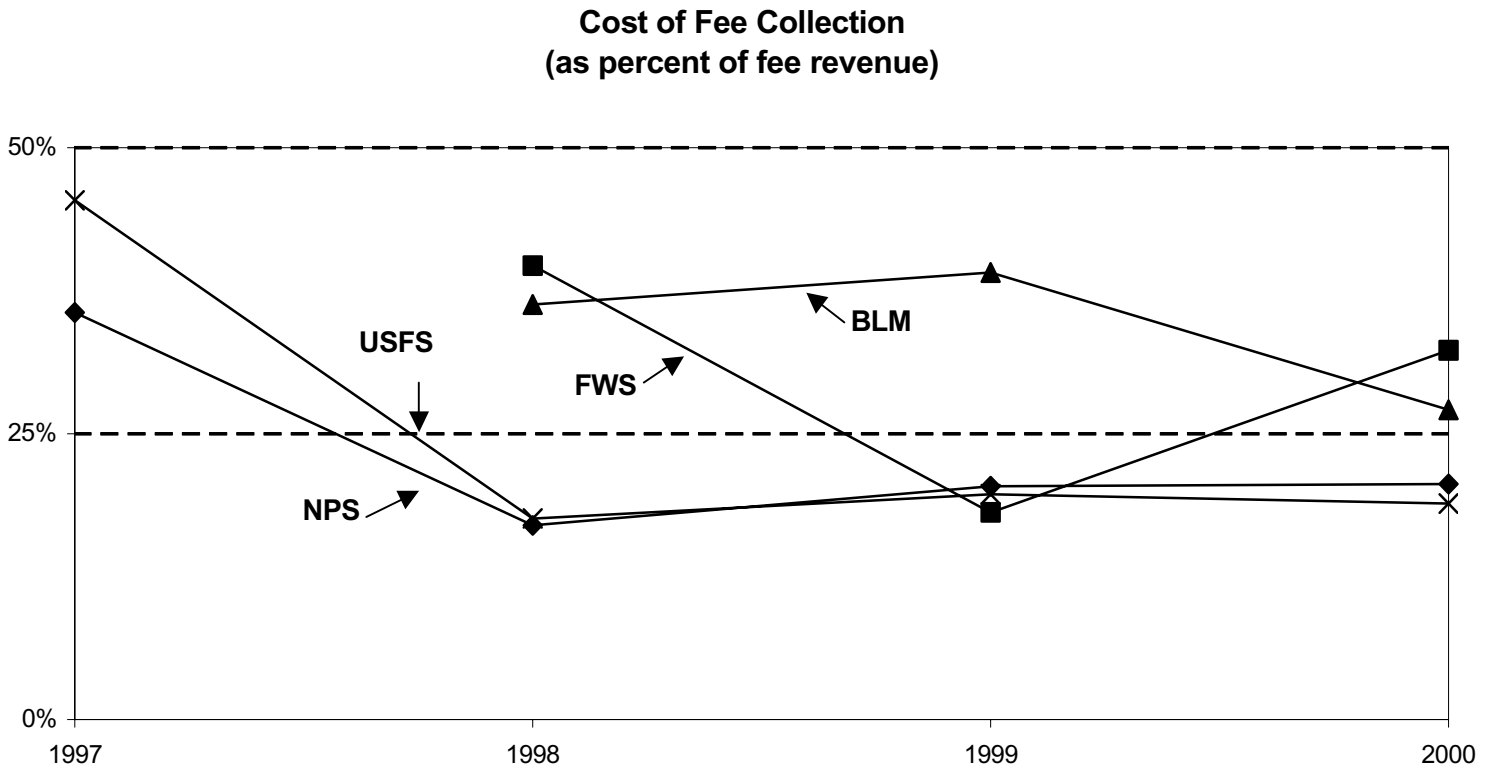


Table 3. Cost of Fee Collection^a in Fee Demonstration Projects (\$ thousands)

Bureau/Receipt Category	Fiscal Year 1998			Fiscal Year 1999			Fiscal Year 2000		
	Capital	Operating	Total	Capital	Operating	Total	Capital	Operating	Total
National Park Service									
Number of Projects			100			100			100
Cost of Fee Collection	1,265	21,975	23,240	2,819	26,024	28,843	1,463 ^b	26,224	27,687
As Percent of Fee Revenue	0.9%	16.1%	17.0%	2.0%	18.4%	20.4%	1.1%	19.6%	20.7%
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service									
Number of Projects			77			87			88
Cost of Fee Collection	237	994	1,231	59	557	616	63	1,033	1,097
As Percent of Fee Revenue	7.7%	32.2%	39.8%	1.8%	16.4%	18.1%	1.9%	30.4%	32.3%
Bureau of Land Management									
Number of Projects			68			95			97
Cost of Fee Collection	253	1,027	1,280	219	1,796	2,015	247	1,649	1,896
As Percent of Fee Revenue	7.2%	29.1%	36.3%	4.2%	34.9%	39%	3.5%	23.6%	27.1%
USDA Forest Service									
Number of Projects			67			81			88
Cost of Fee Collection	350	3,309	3,659	354	4,866	5,220	127	5,900	6,027
As Percent of Fee Revenue	1.7%	15.9%	17.6%	1.3%	19.4%	20.7%	0.4%	18.5%	18.9%
Total, All Four Agencies									
Number of Projects			312			363			373
Cost of Fee Collection	2,105	27,305	29,410	3,451	33,243	36,694	1,900	34,806	36,707
As Percent of Fee Revenue	1.3%	16.6%	17.9%	2.0%	18.8%	20.8%	1.1%	19.8%	20.9%

^aThe totals include all fee collection costs expended on fee demonstration sites, whether paid with fee revenues or appropriated funds.

^b \$1.46 million of collection costs were due to one time capital improvements including refurbishing the Arch Rock entrance station at Yosemite National Park, purchase of new cash register equipment at Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Olympic National Park and Zion National Park, automated fee equipment upgrades at Shennandoah National Park and phone line installation and security system improvements at Zion National Park and Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

E. Obligation of Fee Demonstration Revenues

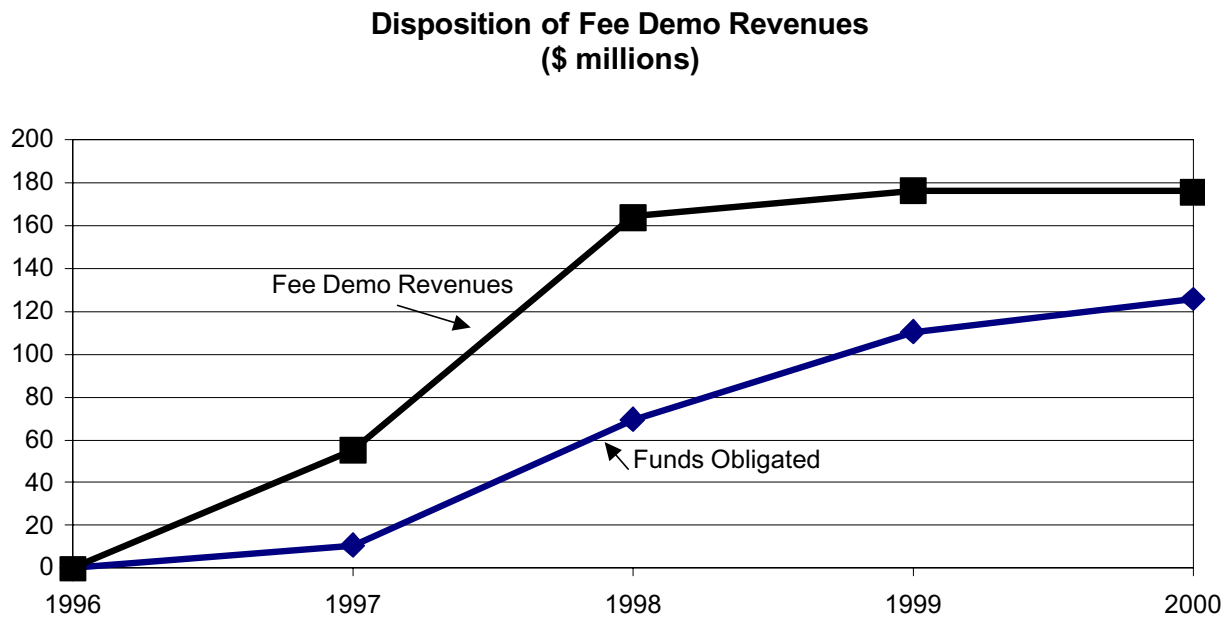


Table 4. Disposition of Revenues From Recreational Fee Demonstration Program Projects (\$millions)

Bureau	Fiscal Year					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (estimate)
National Park Service						
Fee Demo Revenues	0	45.1	136.8	141.4	133.6	137
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	n.a.	n.a.	40.2	125.8	187.4	230
Funds Obligated	0	6.5	51.3	80.9	91.5	110
Unobligated Balance	0	38.6	125.8	186.2	229.6	257
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service						
Fee Demo Revenues	0	0.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	4.2
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	n.a.	0.0	0.4	1.9	2.8	3.4
Funds Obligated	0	0.2	1.6	2.6	3.0	4.0
Unobligated Balance	0	0.4	1.9	2.7	3.3	3.6
Bureau of Land Management						
Fee Demo Revenues	0	0.4	3.5	5.2	7.0	7.5
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	n.a.	0.0	0.2	2.2	3.3	4.5
Funds Obligated	0	0.2	1.5	4.1	5.9	7.0
Unobligated Balance	0	0.2	2.2	3.3	4.5	4.9
USDA Forest Service						
Fee Demo Revenues	0.043	9.3	20.8	26.5	31.9	34.0
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	n.a.	0.043	5.2	11.0	14.6	21.1
Funds Obligated	0	4.1	15.0	22.9	25.6	30.0
Unobligated Balance	0.043	5.2	11.0	14.6	20.9	25.1
Total, All Four Agencies						
Fee Demo Revenues	0.043	55.4	164.2	176.5	175.9	182.7
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	n.a.	0.043	46.0	140.9	208.1	259.0
Funds Obligated	0	11	69.4	110.5	126.0	151.0
Unobligated Balance	0.043	44.4	140.9	206.8	258.3	290.6

Table 5. Department of the Interior Obligations by Category^a (\$ thousands)

Fiscal Year:	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual
Total Fees Collected:^b	143,460	149,892	144,024
Projects Approved for Use of Fees:			
Number	1,119	1,784	1,795
Cost	87,464	152,421	167,078
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	40,825	129,937	193,651
Projects Accomplished (Dollar Amounts of Obligations, by Type of Project):			
Visitor Services	4,863	14,025	16,046
Resource Protection	1,076	2,742	4,498
Health and Safety Maintenance	15,083	26,942	37,471
Collection Costs	24,773	30,958	29,860
Other	8,239	12,954	12,488
Total Obligations	54,418	87,621	100,363
End of year Cumulative Unobligated Balance (Cumulative Fees Collected Minus Cumulative Obligations)	129,867	192,207	237,312
Total Expenditures (Outlays)	42,700	71,761	93,794

^a Includes the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Management.

^b Includes Golden Eagle; Golden Age; Recreation Fees. Does not include National Park Pass Revenue.

Table 6. National Park Service Obligations by Category (\$ thousands)

Fiscal Year:	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual
Total Fees Collected:^a	136,842	141,355	133,626
Projects Approved for Use of Fees:			
Number	819	1,159	1,165
Cost	85,123	142,529	154,830
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	40,222	125,804	187,472
Projects Accomplished (Dollar Amounts of Obligations, by Type of Project):			
Visitor Services	4,615	12,340	12,643
Resource Protection	983	2,285	3,378
Health and Safety Maintenance	14,183	25,480	36,325
Collection Costs	23,240	28,993	27,687
Other	8,239	11,835	11,502
Total Obligations	51,260	80,933	91,535
End of year Cumulative Unobligated Balance (Cumulative Fees Collected Minus Cumulative Obligations)	125,804	186,226	229,563
Total Expenditures (Outlays)	40,457	65,866	85,339

^a Includes Golden Eagle; Golden Age; Recreation Fees. Does not include National Park Pass Revenue.

Table 7. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Obligations by Category (\$ thousands)

Fiscal Year:	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual
Total Fees Collected: ^a	3,090	3,385	3,427
Projects Approved: ^b			
Number	unknown	225	230 ^b
Cost	1,607	2,522	3,000
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	396	1,905	2,835
Projects Accomplished (Dollar Amounts of Obligations, by Category): ^b			
Visitor Services	n/a	1,047	2,195
Resource Protection	n/a	55	120
Health and Safety Maintenance	n/a	306	291
Collection Costs	1,231	616	277
Other	n/a	542	86
Total Obligations	1,615	2,566	2,969
End of year Cumulative Unobligated Balance (Cumulative Fees Collected Minus Cumulative Obligations)	1,871	2,724	3,293
Total Expenditures (Outlays)	1,244	2,166	2,954

^a Includes Golden Eagle, Golden Age, and Recreation Fees^b Estimated due to incomplete reporting from field stations

Table 8. Bureau of Land Management Obligations by Category (\$ thousands)

Fiscal Year:	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual
Total Fees Collected:^a	3,528	5,152	6,972
Projects Approved:			
Number	300	400	400
Cost ^a	3,734	7,370	9,248
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	207	2,228	3,344
Projects Accomplished: (Dollar Amounts of Obligations, by Category) ^b			
Visitor Services	248	638	1,208
Resource Protection	93	402	1,000
Health & Safety	900	1,156	855
Collection Costs	302	1,349	1,896
Other	n/a	577	900
Total Obligations	1,543	4,122	5,859
End of year Cumulative Unobligated Balance (Cumulative Fees Collected Minus Cumulative Obligations)	2,191	3,257	4,456
Total Expenditures (Outlays)	999	3,729	5,501

^aIncludes Golden Eagle, Golden Age, Recreation Fees.^bEstimates

Table 9. USDA Forest Service Obligations by Category

Category of Expenditure	Cumulative FY 1996-1999		FY 2000	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Fee Collection	\$8,075,100	19.7%	\$4,560,300	17.9%
Repairs & Maintenance	\$8,584,200	20.9%	\$3,938,100	15.5%
Health & Safety	\$2,823,300	6.9%	\$1,035,000	4.1%
Interpretation & Signing	\$4,782,100	11.7%	\$2,631,200	10.3%
Habitat Enhancement	\$166,900	0.4%	\$159,500	0.6%
Facility Enhancement	\$2,712,200	6.6%	\$2,090,000	8.2%
Resource Preservation	\$1,449,900	3.5%	\$862,700	3.4%
Annual Operation	\$10,944,100	26.7%	\$7,815,600	30.7%
Law Enforcement	\$1,441,100	3.5%	\$838,400	3.3%
Inter-Agency Transfers	N/A	N/A	\$43,000	0.2%
Other	\$991,800	2.4%	\$1,450,900	5.7%
Total Obligations	\$40,978,900	100%	\$25,424,700	100%

II. Accomplishments of the Program

A. Interagency Coordination

The agencies have recognized the benefits of increased coordination to visitors and to administration of the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program. Agency fee managers continue to work together as part of the Recreational Fee Demonstration Coordination Task Force. Agencies are engaging in diverse collaborations with numerous Federal, State, and local agencies. During FY 2000, the following collaborations were implemented:

Visit Idaho Playgrounds Pass “VIP” In December 2000, Idaho State Parks, the USDA Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service and the Idaho Department of Commerce launched the new Visit Idaho Playgrounds (VIP) Pass. The VIP Pass gives outdoor enthusiasts the opportunity to purchase a five-day, or annual, all-in-one pass to cover access fees to approximately 100 recreation sites in Idaho. The VIP Pass includes entrance into State parks and Craters of the Moon National Monument, parking at Park ‘n Ski areas, and access to select USFS, BLM and BOR day-use areas. Each agency receives a portion of the revenues and will use the funds to enhance visitor services and facilities at the participating sites.

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area & the Navajo Nation The National Park Service and the Navajo Nation, Division of Navajo Parks & Recreation, entered into a reciprocal agreement to charge entrance fees for access to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. The Navajo Nation boundary is adjacent to Glen Canyon NRA, and the entrance station and fee booth into the Antelope Point area is located within the boundaries of the Navajo Nation. The Navajo Nation and Glen Canyon NRA honor each other’s passes at all entrance points into the park. The Navajo Nation also honors the Golden Age, Access, and Eagle Passport, and the National Parks Pass.

Northwest Forest Pass This pass covers all USDA Forest Service day-use fees charged in Oregon and Washington (with a few exceptions). The Pass also covers a vehicle parking fee charged at North Cascades National Park. Public confusion has been greatly reduced by this user-friendly combined pass.

In addition, discussions are underway between the Forest Service and the National Park Service to establish a joint coastal pass for sites adjacent to Sitka National Historical Park, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, and Tongass National Forest.

Continuing collaborations include:

- **Chincoteague and Assateague Islands (Virginia)** - Cooperative fee arrangements between Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge and Assateague Island National Seashore.
- **Pack Creek Bear Viewing Area (Alaska)** - Tongass National Forest and Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
- **Southeast Alaska Discovery Center (Alaska)** - Tongass National Forest and eight Federal and State Agencies.

- **Hume Lake/Sequoia Kings Canyon National Park (California)** - Sequoia National Forest and the National Park Service.
- **Mount Evans (Colorado)** - Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest and the City/County of Denver.
- **South Fork Of the Snake River (Idaho)** - Targhee National Forest and Bureau of Land Management.
- **Payette River Complex (Idaho)** - Boise National Forest and Bureau of Land Management Lower Snake River District.
- **Rogue Wild and Scenic River (Oregon)** - Siskiyou National Forest and Bureau of Land Management Medford District.
- **Oregon Coastal Pass (Oregon)** - Siuslaw National Forest, State of Oregon, Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service.
- **American Fork Canyon (Utah)** - Uinta National Forest and Timpanogos Cave National Monument (National Park Service).
- **Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site and Johnstown Flood National Monument** - Shared admission fee and partnership pass with the Allegheny Ridge State Historic Park and other local partners.

B. National Park Service

The National Park System consists of 383 units encompassing more than 90 million acres in 49 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Saipan, and the Virgin Islands. The 137 sites that make up the 100 Recreational Fee Demonstration Program projects reflect the diversity of the National Park System. They include national parks, national monuments, national memorials, national lakeshores, national seashores, national historic sites, national battlefields, and national recreation areas.

Realignment

During this past year, the National Park Service (NPS) realigned some of its recreational fee demonstration projects to capitalize on geographic and thematic links. This strategic realignment added 18 sites, dropped one site, and combined several other sites.

The benefits of realigning the demonstration projects included providing visitors with additional pass benefits and marketing some of the lesser-known parks. Reciprocal pass arrangements were instituted for sites within a designated project. Visitors were encouraged to explore lesser-known areas since passes are honored at multiple sites within a designated project.

Realigning the demonstration projects also created new collaborative opportunities between the National Park Service and other agencies to further develop joint passes such as the Idaho VIP Pass. The addition of North Cascades National Park to the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program made further collaboration with the USDA Forest Service possible. There is now a joint vehicle pass/docking permit at Lake Chelan National Recreation Area in Washington.

There were also monetary benefits for the parks participating in the realignment. The increased revenue assisted in defraying collection costs and helped to address priority maintenance and resource management projects throughout the National Park System.

Technical Corrections Act of 2000 and Non-Demonstration Parks

On March 10, 2000, President Clinton signed H.R. 149, the Omnibus Parks Technical Corrections Act of 2000, as P.L. 106-176. The act made a number of substantive changes to various park laws. Section 310 authorized the National Park Service to retain and expend fees from non-Recreational Fee Demonstration Program parks, with 80% of the fees retained in the park in which they are collected and 20% retained for Servicewide priority projects. Additionally, all fee collection is now funded out of park 80% revenues. This authority expires at the same time as the expiration of the current Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, on September 30, 2002. This law does not, however, remove the restrictions and requirements set by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (LWCFA). Overall revenue was not affected by this administrative change. Parks affected by the Technical Corrections Act of 2000 are not included in the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program. The statistical data shown in this report does not include these non-recreational fee demonstration parks except in Table 2. (These parks collected \$2.6 million in fees in FY 2000.)

Recreation Visits

Annual visitation for park units participating in the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program was virtually unchanged from the previous year, with an increase of only 0.4% over 1999 visitation. Visitation at non-demonstration sites decreased by 1%, and overall Servicewide visitation decreased 0.2% from 1999.

Decreased visitation at fee demonstration sites is largely attributed to the impact of wildfires in or near Bandelier National Monument, Mesa Verde National Park, and Yellowstone National Park. In addition, the lighthouse at Cape Hatteras National Seashore was moved in 1999, attracting higher than normal visitation last year. This year's decreased visitation at Cape Hatteras National Seashore reflects a return to normal levels. The decreased visitation due to wildfires was partially offset by increased visitation at Badlands National Park, Canaveral National Seashore, and Minute Man National Historic Park. However, the increased visitation at Badlands National Park is attributed, in part, to the installation of new traffic counters that provided more accurate visitation data. Higher visitation at Canaveral National Seashore most likely reflects a rebound from 1999, when visitation was depressed due to hurricanes. Visitation at Minute Man National Historic Park was reduced in 1999 because of construction affecting access to the park and key parking areas. Increased visitation in 2000 is due to a rebound from construction impacts and increased publicity of Revolutionary War anniversary events. Other significant changes in visitation at individual fee demonstration parks are largely attributed to improvements in tracking visitation.

Recreation Fee Revenues

Golden Eagle Passport revenue is included in the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program revenue total. Golden Eagle Passport revenue was greatly reduced in FY 2000 due to the implementation of the new National Parks Pass in April 2000. Since Recreational Fee Demonstration Program revenue is reported separately from National Parks Passport revenue the amount in FY 2000 appears to have declined. Recreational Fee Demonstration revenues totaled \$133.6 million compared with \$141.4 million in FY 1999. If National Parks Pass revenues are added to Recreational Fee Demonstration Program revenue, the total would be \$143.7 million, an increase of \$2.3 million over FY 1999. A full analysis will be conducted in FY 2001 to more accurately assess the overall impacts of the new National Parks Pass on revenue and visitation.

Visitor Reactions to Entrance Fees

During February 2000, as part of an ongoing national study to monitor visitor reactions to the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, the National Park Service interviewed winter visitors at Yellowstone National Park about their reactions to the demonstration fees. The research effort was done as a supplement to studies conducted in 1997 and 1999. Winter visitors are generally more difficult to reach and had not been included in the previous studies.

The Winter 2000 study was timed to include information from visitors who paid a snowmobile entrance fee. Participants in the Winter 2000 monitoring study represented a diverse group of individuals with respect to gender, age, education, income, and location of permanent residence. Consistent with the results of previous studies, winter visitors generally indicated strong support for the demonstration fees, provided that all or most of the fees collected remain in the park or elsewhere in the National Park Service to improve visitor services or protect resources.

In 2000, the National Park Service commissioned a comprehensive telephone survey of the American public. 3,515 adults were surveyed by the Social Research Laboratory, Northern Arizona University. The survey included questions related to fees. 81% of those who had visited a park in the last two years felt that the entrance fees were “just about right.” Responses indicated that current fee levels were appropriate and that entrance fees were not viewed as a barrier to visiting parks. Only 4% of those who had not visited a park in the last two years cited the cost of entrance fees as the reason for not visiting the park.

Cost of Collecting Recreation Fees

Total cost of fee collection, including both capital and operating costs, remained fairly static at 20.7% in FY 2000 compared with 20.4% in FY 1999. Some park units had increased fee collection operating costs due to salary increases (cost of living), staff turnover, seasonal variables, (fluctuations in visitation, methods of collection, etc.). Other parks were able to increase efficiencies of collection utilizing automated fee machines, and more state-of-the-art point of sales cash register systems. Approximately \$1.46 million (5%) of cost of collection expenditures is attributable to one-time capital improvements such as new or improved entrance fee facilities, or the purchase of new equipment.

Obligation of Fee Demonstration Revenues

The National Park Service obligated \$6.5 million in Recreational Fee Demonstration Program revenue to priority projects in FY 1997, \$51.3 million in FY 1998, \$80.9 million in FY 1999, and \$91.5 million in FY 2000. The National Park Service collected \$45.1 million in FY1997, \$136.8 million in FY 1998, \$141.4 million in FY1999 and \$133.6 in FY2000. At the time of this report, the National Park Service and the Department of Interior have approved more than 1,165 projects totaling \$154.8 million for FY 2000.

Project Approvals

The project approval rate in FY2000 was slightly higher then in previous years with a doubling in the number of projects over \$500,000 approved for implementation. Early in the program, many of the participating Recreational Fee Demonstration parks identified multiple year, larger scale projects that would require planning and implementation over the course of the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program. FY2000 was a successful year for the completion of pre-project planning, review by the National Park Service Developmental Advisory Board and securing of congressional approval to implement 11 large scale projects (over \$500,000) that remedy critical health and safety problems, provide high priority resources protection and essential visitor services.

Project Management Improvements

Many demonstration fee-funded projects were completed and initiated at parks this past year. Continued refinements were made to the web-based “*Project Management Information System*” (PMIS) that is utilized to collect information on fee-funded projects. Improvements include the implementation of a Cost Estimating Tool enabling greater accuracy in the project estimates, a tracking tool to determine project progress through the approval process, a module to capture project accomplishment and completion data, and instructional materials to improve the quality of the individual project entry data. This additional guidance was given to regional and park

managers to ensure that projects entered in PMIS met all established program criteria and conformed with National Park Service policy. In the second half of FY 2000, the National Park Service instituted Quarterly Informational Reports of approved projects for the Congressional Subcommittee and Quarterly Status Reports of projects over \$500,000. Refinements were made to the National Park Service and Departmental approval process for fee-funded projects. This has contributed to increased project approvals, obligations, and accomplishments.

Automated Technologies

The National Park Service continues to look for ways to automate the collection of fees. Automated fee machines provide parks with a means to collect visitor fees 24 hours per day, capturing revenue that otherwise would be lost at collection stations that are unstaffed during low traffic periods. Automated fee machines are most effective at locations with multiple entry or access points such as parking areas and trailheads.

The National Park Service has 69 automated fee collection machines that are used for a variety of collection applications including boat launches, campgrounds, parking areas, cave tours, and entrance fees. Five of these machines are prototypes with more advanced features such as touch screen technology and the ability to perform credit card transactions. The National Park Service is considering the testing of other advanced automated fee machines that would utilize smart card technology and directly dispense the National Parks Pass.

Visitors continue to support the use of automated fee equipment. Compliance has been high, and the machines are well accepted because of the convenience they offer. At Chickasaw National Recreation Area, campground fee compliance has increased from approximately 75% (honor system) to approximately 99% since the introduction of automated fee machines. Adding automated collection machines to existing staffed fee collection stations enhances visitor services and reduces congestion by providing additional payment options. Automated equipment also enhances the efficiency of cash handling and accounting, and lowers risk to employees by reducing the amount of time they spend handling cash.

There are, however, a few drawbacks associated with utilizing automated fee machines. One is the need for training of staff in operation and maintenance of the machines. There are also needs for frequent technological upgrades (Y2K upgrades, new bill changers, new features, etc).

Cash Management and Accounting

Electronic Banking Pilot:

The National Park Service has continued working with the U.S. Treasury and a prominent commercial bank to put into parks modern banking systems designed to speed the fee deposits to Treasury and improve accountability for these deposits. The expansion of the fee program and the associated increase in revenue has significantly increased the Service's responsibility for cash handling and safeguarding of funds.

The heart of this modern banking pilot program is its internet-based deposit and reporting capabilities, the first of its kind among Federal agencies. Such systems have been operating successfully in the private sector, but the National Park Service is the first Federal agency to establish such a system for its own use. Park staff will enter deposit information directly into the

web-based Treasury deposit form. The deposit information is then transmitted electronically via CashLink to the U.S. Treasury and via other means to the National Park Service for automated update of its accounting records. This source data automation eliminates the manual re-keying of deposit data, thus preserving accountability throughout the financial cycle, minimizing errors, and enabling the parks to begin within three days after deposit to use the monies for approved projects.

This banking pilot program will deposit funds more quickly into the U.S. Treasury and will provide users with easy access to timely, accurate and reliable deposit information, reconciliation reports, and adjustments. Project planning and execution will be enhanced and improved because each park, the regional office, and headquarters will have available up-to-date revenue data. Additionally, this data provides a highly effective audit trail.

Ten parks in the Intermountain Region have been selected to begin implementing the pilot program in Spring 2001. The goal is to expand this program to other parks in the National Park Service pending successful evaluation and certification by the U.S. Treasury. Treasury hopes to expand the banking pilot servicewide, accelerating cash flow into Treasury and simplifying the banking network which Federal agencies currently employ.

Advanced Cash Register Systems:

The National Park Service is also looking at ways to use the power of computerized cash registers to gather and manage point-of-sale fee collection data. By coupling these advanced cash registers with specialized software, parks can quickly reconcile and report sales statistics while avoiding the tedious task of manually compiling detailed sales data. Benefits of this approach include lower labor costs and reduced accounting errors. These systems are currently installed at more than 20 parks.

National Parks Pass

The National Parks Pass was permanently authorized by Title VI of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-391; Stat 3518; 16 U.S.C. 5991 et seq.). The National Park Service, in collaboration with the National Park Foundation, implemented the National Parks Pass on April 18, 2000. The pass costs \$50 and is valid for entry to all National Park Service units that charge an entrance fee. The pass is valid for 12 consecutive months from the month that it is purchased. Additionally, a \$15 hologram sticker is available that when affixed to a National Parks Pass is the equivalent of a Golden Eagle Passport. These hologram stickers are now available and can be used at all interagency entrance fee collecting sites. From April 18, 2000 through September 30, 2000, approximately 200,000 National Parks Passes were sold, generating \$10.1 million dollars in revenue. The pass is sold at all entrance fee parks, through various park cooperating associations, through electronic-commerce, toll free telephone, and selected retail outlets. It will soon be available through the National Parks Reservation Service. To date the majority of sales have been at entrance fee parks. The National Park Service and the National Park Foundation plan to continue to expand retail and electronic commerce sales through increased marketing and publicity. Additionally, in FY 2001, Eastman Kodak Company in collaboration with the National Park Foundation and the National Park Service is sponsoring a photo contest for the new 2002 pass image.

Project Accomplishments by the National Park Service

The National Park Service has determined that the majority of fee demonstration revenues will be dedicated to priority maintenance, infrastructure, resource management, and visitor services needs within participating parks and 20% distributed to non-participating parks and as servicewide initiatives. Beginning in FY 1998, fee demonstration revenues have also been used to cover the cost of fee collection at the participating parks. In FY 2000, the director of the National Park Service established servicewide initiatives that brought \$2 million for Green Energy Projects in parks, \$3.5 million to employ young people in the Public Land Corps, and \$2 million for the rehabilitation of National Parks in Washington D.C.

Projects over \$500,000 Approved in FY 2000:

- \$804,000 to remove 12 unserviceable restrooms and replace them with sustainable, maintenance-friendly and energy-efficient new facilities. The new facilities are essential to visitor and employee health and safety at **Lake Mead National Recreation Area**.
- \$619,300 to upgrade the sewage treatment plants at Tahoma Woods and Ohanapecoh providing safe processing of human wastes and increasing the purity of sewage effluents at **Mount Rainer National Park**.
- \$4,752,979 to improve the drinking water and wastewater treatment plants at Hodgdon Meadows to meet State and Federal regulations regarding public health and safety and to protect the natural environment at **Yosemite National Park**.
- \$1,160,000 to rehabilitate the McGraw Ranch Historic District buildings and infrastructure for adaptive use as a park science research center at **Rocky Mountain National Park**. As a partner in this project that restores 14 National Register of Historic Places properties, the National Trust for Historic Preservation has contributed an additional \$800,000.
- \$806,000 to construct a museum storage facility protecting from deterioration 25,000 exceptional museum objects ranging in size from small kitchenware to farm machinery at **Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site**. This project includes a collection research room for the public to review archival papers and research the material culture of western ranching.
- \$ 6,500,000 to rehabilitate Canyon Visitor Center, mitigate structural deficiencies, and provide adequate space for critical safety, resource protection and interpretive functions at **Yellowstone National Park**.
- \$16,607,000 to construct new buildings for maintenance and warehouse functions thus freeing up a National Landmark and four National Register buildings for rehabilitation and adaptive use as a Heritage Education Campus at **Grand Canyon National Park**. The project provides for improved employee safety, protection of critical cultural resources and increased visitor education.

- \$6,043,043 to rehabilitate the current visitor center built for a design capacity of 1,500 people per day to meet the current needs of the over 6,000 visitors per day at **Mammoth Cave National Park**. The project will remedy visitor health and safety issues including “sick building syndrome”, solve pedestrian/vehicle traffic safety problems, provide for universal accessibility, and address infrastructure issues of antiquated unsustainable mechanical systems and building envelope.
- \$490,000 will fund the installation of 16,000 feet of gas pipeline to allow for the converting of inefficient oil burning boilers to gas fired burners in 59 buildings at the Floyd Bennett Field Complex. The project will provide safe, clean and cost efficient energy to the NPS at **Gateway National Recreation Area** in a complex used primarily for visitor education, interpretation and recreational activities.
- \$1,800,000 at **Jefferson National Expansion Memorial** will provide a safe and energy efficient HVAC system that will maintain the proper temperature and humidity levels throughout the underground visitor facilities, maintain reasonable temperature at the Arch observation deck and maintain a controlled environment that meets museum standards for the museum collection.
- \$1,510,000 for **Denali National Park** to rehabilitate and expand the 101 site Riley Creek Campground to meet the growing need for a recreational camping experience in the park entrance area for recreational vehicles and walk-in campers.

FY 2000 Completed Projects Over \$500,000:

- \$500,000 covered the NPS fair share of start-up and operating costs for the Island Explorer public transportation system that provided service at **Acadia National Park** and the park’s gateway communities on Mount Desert Island. Passengers using the transportation system during the last two summers eliminated more than 100,000 vehicles from park roads and reduced emissions by 2 tons of nitrous oxide, 4 tons of hydrocarbons, 32 tons of carbon monoxide and 522 tons of carbon dioxide.
- \$670,000 to realign **Bryce Canyon National Park’s** main entrance road for public safety and construct a third entrance station for greater efficiency in handling the tremendous volume of traffic. Project was completed in April of 2000 and is a timely and valuable enhancement in anticipation of the 2002 Winter Olympics in Utah.
- \$500,000 to provide an environmentally-controlled accessible research and storage facility to house the multi-million dollar museum collection at **Grand Canyon National Park**. The project includes infrastructure upgrades with the addition of a fire suppression system, ADA accessibility features, and new telephone system allowing Internet access.
- \$500,000 provided cost share dollars to match the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to fund over \$1.5 million in projects on the ground in individual parks that reduced the acreage of exotic species, restored native habitat, and protected endangered native plants.

- \$500,000 designed a methodology for surveying visitors and the computer modeling needed to perform economic valuation of park resources at three types of parks: **Fort Sumter**, coastal recreation at Padre Islands and scenic vista appreciation at **Arches National Park**. This economic valuation study provides a methodology that can be applied throughout the national park system to establish value estimates to be used in damage assessments required under the Park System Resource Protection Act. It enables the parks to conduct regulatory cost/benefit analysis for rulemaking or regulations.

In FY 2000, approximately 95 million or 61% of the approved projects for fee revenues were designated for projects that address deferred maintenance or critical health and safety issues. Fee demonstration revenues are also being used on high priority backlog health and safety infrastructure projects through special initiatives such as Safe Visits to Public Lands, Green Energy Parks and Public Land Corps. The following is a sample of projects under \$500,000 approved in FY 2000 under major emphasis areas.

Deferred Maintenance/Critical Health and Safety Projects Under \$500,000:

57 projects were approved that focused on critical resource protection and health and safety through improved wastewater management and water systems for a total estimated at \$18,522,458. Sample water system projects completed in FY 2000:

Big Thicket National Preserve replaced a water well closed by the Texas Resource Conservation Commission for violations of the U.S. Public Health regulations and now provides safe drinking water with a new drilled well and appurtenances at a cost of \$11,200.

Grand Canyon National Park rehabilitated the North Rim Wastewater System to correct problems identified by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality at a cost of \$250,000.

42 projects were approved to provide for 681 miles of safe visitor trails that protect the resource from damage for a total cost estimated at \$10,109,892. A sample of projects completed in FY2000:

Arches National Park rehabilitated trails for safe visits and resource protection at a cost of \$253,000

Assateague Island National Seashore replaced deteriorating boardwalks at the popular Ferry Landing site for safety and protection from dune erosion for \$10,000.

Cape Cod National Seashore designed and built a trail for access and interpretation of a rare plant community previously heavily impacted from improper visitor access for \$10,000.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore worked on boardwalks, steps, sand ladders and drainage structures on 4.5 miles of the North Country Trail. The cost was \$7,870, considerably lower than was estimated.

23 projects were approved that enabled parks to meet critical environmental compliance problems for a total cost estimated at \$1,346,820. Projects of this type completed in FY 2000:

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area replaced their underwater remote operated vehicle, used to monitor water quality, at a cost of \$128,000.

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area completed a project to provide water quality testing of the Shoshone River to determine sources of upstream pollution and siltation entering Bighorn Lake for \$5,000.

Cuyahoga Valley National Park rehabilitated or replaced failed septic systems to bring them up to EPA standards, thus eliminating threats to surface and ground water tables, for \$90,000.

13 projects were approved for deferred rehabilitation or repair of National Register of Historic Structures properties, bring these structures to a “good condition” for an estimated \$1,286,400:

Hot Springs National Park rehabilitated the historic marquee on the porch of the Fordyce Bathhouse at a cost of \$47,538.

Rocky Mountain National Park preserved or rehabilitated 80 National Register structures for \$300,000.

Olympic National Park rehabilitated historic structures to their original state at the Elwha Ranger Station and the North Fork Quinalt Ranger Station, garage and barn \$90,000.

Green Energy Parks Projects Under \$500,000:

69 projects were approved that enabled parks to convert to sustainable energy sources and conserve energy use for an estimated cost of \$1,715,000. Previous year projects completed in FY 2000 include:

The University-National Park Energy Partnership Program was created to link university resources with national parks to provide energy services to the parks and real-world problem solving opportunities for university students. In FY1999, 13 university students conducted audits, designed photovoltaic systems, performed building simulations, identified energy conservation retrofits and investigated the feasibility of alternative fuels at six parks at a cost of \$75,000. The partnership continued in FY2000 with increased participation.

Gulf Islands National Seashore installed a solar panel, controller with battery, gate

actuator and safety/shadow loops in the roadway for an exit gate at Opal Beach Day Use Area for \$5,346. This project eliminated the maintenance of 500' of electrical cable making the gate operable at all times.

Critical Resource Management and Resources Protection Projects Under \$500,000:

13 projects totaling an estimated \$1,632,350 were approved that funded Natural Resource baseline inventories, which will enable parks to protect critical resources. A sample of the natural resource baseline inventory and monitoring projects completed:

Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway in cooperation with the U.S. Geological survey established a water quality monitoring and assessment program for the major tributaries of the St. Croix River at a cost of \$80,000.

Great Sand Dunes National Monument used \$53,502 to drill wells and install monitors to expand its current groundwater-monitoring network. This hydrologic research is essential to understanding the morphology of the dunes.

Glacier Bay National Park completed research on the distribution, abundance and ecology of small forage fishes and aggregating zooplankton, and the conditions controlling them. The research, at a cost of \$382,000, was essential to establish the relationship of these species to the decline of whale numbers in the park.

13 projects at a cost of \$1,428,928 were approved to control the spread of exotic plants and damage from exotic animals which is a critical resource management problem threatening the parks. Sample projects completed in FY 2000:

White Sands National Park replaced fencing and cattle guards and removed 100 exotic African Oryx that were damaging the native vegetation and dunes for \$46,100 (one third of the original cost estimate).

Theodore Roosevelt National Park contained the exotic species leafy spurge and Canada thistle on 100 acres within the riparian zones at a cost of \$85,000.

Critical Visitor Services Projects Under \$500,000:

54 projects were approved to rehabilitate interpretive exhibits that provide critical health/safety and resource protection messages or enhanced the visitor experience in buildings, along trails and at overlooks for an estimated cost of \$4,020,805. A sample of completed exhibits projects:

Mesa Verde National Park repaired trails and replaced the wayside exhibits destroyed by the wildfire in 1996 at the Geological Overlook and the Megalithic House for \$65,000.

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument replaced the south rim Visitor Center exhibits for \$150,000.

Golden Spike National Historic Site completed the deferred maintenance work needed for the safe and effective operation of the park's replica locomotives for \$26,500.

40 projects were approved that identified Americans with Disabilities Act, accessibility improvements for park visitors as the primary asset improvement for a total estimated at \$3,023,891. A sample of accessibility projects completed in FY 2000:

Glacier National Park created a fully accessible cabin at the Apgar Environmental Education Center at a cost of \$10,275.

Cabrillo National Monument designed and constructed a fully accessible walkway to the historic Radio Station/Military History exhibits for \$30,000.

Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park constructed a new concrete walk, curb cuts and gutter to provide accessibility from the parking lot to the flagpole area for \$15,000.

Theodore Roosevelt National Park corrected resource damage and provided an accessible trail at the Riverbend Overlook for \$10,000.

C. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages a system of more than 530 national wildlife refuges comprising almost 94 million acres and 70 national fish hatcheries which cover approximately 21,500 acres. These areas are located in all 50 states and some island territories. They are managed principally to conserve fish and wildlife, but they also provide opportunities for wildlife-dependent recreation, if it is compatible with refuge purposes and the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System. Wildlife-dependent recreation includes such activities as hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, interpretation, and environmental education.

In FY 1996, the units that charged entrance and/or user fees collected approximately \$2.2 million of which 30%, or \$653,000, was available to field stations. 30% was the most stations could retain under the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986. Beginning in FY 1997, under the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, 35 sites began collecting recreation fees for the first time. Collections during that year from all Service sites totaled \$2.9 million. In FY 1998, collections from all Service sites rose to \$3.5 million of which \$3.2 million was available for use on Service lands. In FY 1999, collections from all Service sites rose to approximately \$3.6 million, virtually all of which was available for use on Service lands. This past year, the Service again collected \$3.6 million (\$3.4 million from the recreational fee demonstration program and \$164,000 from the 30% fund authorized by the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act), all available for use on Service lands.

The Service currently has a total of 88 units approved for the program. Some of these stations did not start collecting fees until FY 2000 due to the type of fee being collected. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service uses the fee demonstration revenues to improve and enhance visitor services and facilities such as boat docks, launching ramps, wildlife observation towers, information kiosks, exhibits, signs, brochures, trail guides and maintenance backlog reduction, in addition to covering the costs of fee collection.

The Mid-Continent Ecological Science Center of the U.S. Geological Survey conducted a survey of visitors at eight wildlife refuges, under an agreement with the Service. The Service intends to continue conducting visitor evaluations for the purpose of monitoring the acceptance of the program and identifying areas of success and concern. Extension of the program through FY 2002 gives the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service an opportunity to do a more thorough evaluation of the program and determine more innovative methods of collecting fees and providing visitor services.

Visitation to all fee demonstration sites increased from 13.1 million in 1999 to 13.9 million in FY 2000, an increase of 6%. For comparison, total visitation throughout the National Wildlife Refuge System, including the fee demonstration sites, increased from 34.9 million in 1999 to 36.5 million visits or 4.5%, during the same period. An important point supporting the recreational fee demonstration program is that most of the increase in visitation to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service areas was recorded at fee demonstration sites.

The Service collected fee demonstration revenue both for entrance to areas and for participation in particular activities during FY 2000. Entrance fees permit visitor entry into the refuge and often cover the use of all public areas and facilities within the refuge. Use fees include hunting permits, boat launches, guided tours, photo blinds, hunting blinds and meeting room use. Revenues are not in proportion to the level of visitation. Several factors influence revenues, including the number of visitors, the amount of fee charged, the methods used to collect fees, and the number of people using special passes.

Regions 2 (southwest), 4 (southeast) and 5 (northeast) continue to retain 20% of the fee demonstration revenues collected. These monies are used to assist new projects in implementing the recreational fee demonstration program and to enhance visitor services throughout the region. Region 7 (Alaska) joined the fee demonstration program in FY 1999 when two Alaska refuges began implementing fee programs.

Several stations are working in conjunction with their concessionaires to collect fees. These fees are monitored on a weekly basis by station personnel and remitted by the station to the Finance Office. Use of concessionaires has continued to facilitate accessibility and convenience to visitors of Service lands.

Though the cost of collection rose this past year, the Service has reduced its overall cost of collection from 39.8% of revenues in FY 1998 to 32% in FY 2000. This reduction reflects a significant decrease in the capital side of collection costs. Capital expenditures include such items as fee collection stations, equipment to maintain facilities, check stations, and parking areas. Startup capital expenditures decreased from 24% of the total cost of fee collection in FY 1998 to 6% in FY 2000. This is understandable since many stations completed their startup projects in years past. An additional reason for the decline in capital costs is that the Service only added one site to the fee demonstration program in FY 2000.

It is important to keep both capital and operating costs in balance since the cost of fee collection can minimize net revenues needed to address maintenance backlogs. This is particularly true for those sites with dispersed visitation where relatively high collection costs make it uneconomical to collect fees. Salaries for staff members continue to be a significant part of all collection costs. Some sites are exploring updating their collection technologies and making better use of their volunteers to bring the cost of collection down.

At the inception of the recreational fee demonstration program, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service allowed the individual regional offices to decide how much of the funding above the 80% level to keep at the station that collected the money. Region 1 (Pacific Northwest), Region 3 (Upper Midwest), Region 6 (Mountain States), and Region 7 (Alaska), all return 100% of the funding to the stations that collected the fees. Region 2 (Southwest), Region 4 (Southeast), and Region 5 (Northeast), return 80% of the funding to the station, and apportion the remaining 20% among Service sites for additional public use projects and supplies.

The legislative requirement to retain at least 80% of revenues at the collecting site is an important incentive for refuge managers. However, there is mixed support within the Service for a fee program in which some funds are redistributed to other units. Those stations that generate the

largest amount of fee revenues appear more willing to share the revenues than are stations that receive relatively small amounts of revenue.

Examples of specific accomplishments of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FY2000 recreational fee demonstration program are listed below.

Fee Demonstration Revenue Supports Innovative Programs

- **Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Virginia**

Three Regions within the Fish and Wildlife Service take 20% of the recreational fee demonstration program proceeds and share it with program and non-program refuges and field stations. This year, Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge successfully competed for a project funded by the Region's 20% fee demonstration fund. With the funds received, the refuge hired a seasonal park ranger to assist with interpretive program planning and delivery on Refuge trams at the new Ashville Bridge Creek Environmental Education Center and other on and off Refuge locations. This allowed extended outreach through a cooperative agreement with the City of Virginia Beach which provided environmental education programming for 34 summer youth camps, and served more than 2,000 youngsters. The refuge developed an interpretive program calendar with 50 scheduled programs and presented it to more than 1,800 Refuge visitors. This level of interpretive program delivery would not have been possible without fee demonstration funding.

- **Seedskadee National Wildlife Refuge, Wyoming (FWS)**

Refuge staff simplified the fee structure from previous years to recover a much larger percentage of the Refuge expenses related to the fee program. The fee for commercial sport fishing outfitters was changed to an annual \$400 or 4% of gross receipts. Administration costs for boat stickers and law enforcement were greatly reduced.

Program Dollars Improve Special Events

- **Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts**

Parker River National Wildlife Refuge used \$800 of fee demonstration revenue to provide a Refuge bus tour during the Spring Plover Festival. This tour provided visitors with an opportunity to view areas of the refuge normally closed off to the visiting public. Staff demonstrated and explained management techniques used on the Refuge, such as those used in water impoundment management, waterfowl banding, and grassland management. By giving visitors a better understanding of what the Refuge does and why they do it, they will have a greater appreciation for the Refuge's resources.

- **Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge, Washington**

Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge used fee demonstration revenue to assemble an outreach exhibit for the Spokane Interstate Fair. The Fair was a chance to communicate the refuge's mission and activities to the public. It also allowed Fair visitors to recognize refuge staff as neighbors in the community.

- **Aransas and Matagorda Island National Wildlife Refuges, Texas**

These two refuges celebrated National Wildlife Refuge Week with a one-day special event that drew over 1,500 people. Fee revenue was used to rent tables, tents, chairs, and portable toilets. The event emphasized priority uses on refuges: hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, photography, interpretation and environmental education. Over fifty local vendors and exhibitors had educational or nature-related displays. The event featured hourly demonstrations on fly fishing, retriever demonstrations, archery, and duck calling, as well as food booths, a guided walking tour, guided van tour, kids games and environmental education activities. The refuge also unveiled a refuge/community billboard in Tivoli, Texas, with artwork created by a local schoolchild.

Fee Demonstration Revenues Give Stations a Fresh New Look

- **Aransas and Matagorda Island National Wildlife Refuges, Texas**

At Aransas National Wildlife Refuge, recreational fee demonstration monies were used to upgrade facilities. The entry was enhanced with an electronic gate, a masonry wall, a new entrance sign and landscaping with native plants and stone. Funds were also used to paint the Visitor Center, provide new carpeting and wallpaper, put new lettering on the outside walls, add an accessible after-hours registration area, and improve landscaping. The program paid for six bicycle racks stationed at trail heads. The refuge purchased fourteen color interpretive signs to replace old, one-color, faded ones throughout the public use area; three all-accessible viewing platforms, located either at trails or lakes, and made from recycled plastic lumber; and new interpretive signs for these areas. The refuge is upgrading the water system at the headquarters, picnic area and Youth Environmental Training Area, and designing accessible remodeling plans for the Visitor Center, picnic area and observation tower bathrooms. The refuge added more vehicle pull-outs to an ongoing re-paving project on the tour loop, and made accessibility improvements to the Visitor Center front desk and exhibit area.

- **Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, Florida**

At A.R.M. Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, recreational fee demonstration program money was used to purchase and install plants, soil and latticework for the Visitor Center's Butterfly Garden. Monies from the program also bought park benches, trees, landscape timbers, informational signs, custom interpretive signs, and attractive wooden fencing at the refuge entrance. The program funded improvements to the refuge canoe trail through maintenance of the refuge-owned aquatic trail cutter, and through the hire of an aquatic trail cutting contractor who removed rank vegetation invading this popular trail.

- **Sequoyah National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma**

Sequoyah National Wildlife Refuge has been working cooperatively with Quail Unlimited to restore native grasses and wildflowers (forbs and legumes) to portions of the refuge near the auto tour road and hiking trails. The recreational fee demonstration program helped purchase seed for this restoration work with contributions made by Quail Unlimited, as well. Restoration efforts have been successful in the limited areas that have been treated. The refuge has noted a positive response by visitors.

Program Raises Money for Signs, Interpretive Panels and Exhibits

- **Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge, Washington**

Recognizing the importance of making a good first impression, several refuges used fee demonstration money to repair, replace, or buy new directional and informational signs. At Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge work continued on the interpretive panel project through EPIC design company. The refuge will install these panels at the entrance of the refuge, providing information to the thousands of visitors the refuge receives each year.

- **Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, Texas**

Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge used fee demonstration money to update its Visitor Center exhibits. Much of the information on the 1980-era exhibits was outdated or incorrect; photographs and panels had faded or become discolored; and diorama mounts had deteriorated. Fee funds made it possible to replace a significant portion of the Visitor Center exhibits. New exhibits will focus on the endangered ocelot and aplomado falcon and will include a visitor actuated laser disk player. Installation will take place in early 2001.

- **Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, Arizona**

At Childs Mountain in Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, fee demonstration monies purchased the services of an interpretive writer to compose more user-friendly signage text, the skills of an interpretive fine art illustrator, three porcelain panels, and the materials needed for the kiosk structure to hold the panels. These panels will provide interpretive information about the several inaccessible mountain ranges that make up the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge. Of particular note is the 24x60 illustrated panoramic view of the mountain ranges.

- **Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, Virginia**

Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge used fee money to plan and design exhibits for three existing public use trails, which receive over 1,000,000 visits each year. The refuge obligated \$68,930 of fee demonstration dollars for this project, with fabrication and installation to occur in FY2001 at an estimated cost of \$200,000. In the past, refuges placed exhibits on trails as funding was available, resulting in a very haphazard approach with visitors not receiving a clear and consistent message. This project not only standardizes the types of exhibits throughout the refuge, but also the planning and design. The overall result will improve the visitor's experience since the interior exhibits will compliment those being put on the trails to better educate and interpret the cultural and natural resource values of the refuge. One of the primary purposes of this exhibit project will be to reduce the need for costly brochures. The Lighthouse Trail exhibits will illustrate barrier island migration/dynamics utilizing the historic Assateague Lighthouse and the area where Assateague Village once stood. The Wildlife Loop Trail exhibits will demonstrate habitat management and its influence on migratory birds (especially waterfowl and shorebirds), migrations, and the restoration of the maritime forests. The Woodland Trail exhibits will discuss the impacts of the exotic sika elk and the native white-tailed deer on habitat, the Chincoteague ponies, the endangered Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel and how refuge staff manage for these species. Exhibits will also address the management of the refuge's maritime forest, including succession, control of insect population outbreaks, and the role of fire.

- **Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, Pacific Islands**

At the remote Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, program funds supported Visitor Services programs. Funds from the fee demonstration program helped to develop exhibits and programs, support the construction and maintenance of trails and overlooks, provide time for researching Midway's illustrious history, and assist efforts to restore and preserve historic buildings and structures. Because of the remote location of the refuge (in the middle of the North Pacific Ocean) and limited access (weekly flights), visitors usually stay for at least a week. These "extended" visits require the interpretive staff to provide a wide variety of programs.

Fee Demonstration Revenue Supports Refuge Hunting Programs

- **Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge, Washington**

At Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge the waterfowl hunting program underwent major restructuring in preparation for the 1999/2000 waterfowl hunting season. The refuge accomplished many of its targeted public use program improvements, including: relocation of hunter check station to avoid conflicts between hunters and non-hunters and to allow the auto tour road to remain open seven days per week; purchase and installation of six new concrete pit blinds; replacement of six above ground blinds; and construction of four new hunter parking areas. Overall, these changes were very successful and greatly improved the quality of the waterfowl hunting program as well as the auto tour road/wildlife observation program.

- **Columbia National Wildlife Refuge, Washington**

Fee demonstration money supported the Columbia National Wildlife Refuge special pit blind hunt program at designated Farm Units. Through a random drawing, lucky individuals are given the opportunity to participate in the pit blind hunt program, 3 days a week, for the duration of the waterfowl season.

Fee Demonstration Program Improves Accessibility

- **Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, Washington**

At Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, the refuge dedicated a new 1-mile loop boardwalk trail. This trail is fully accessible and allows visitors to see a riparian forest, the Nisqually River, grasslands, uplands, and a freshwater wetland. The trail also has a three-tier wildlife observation platform which provides great views of other Refuge habitats. Fee demonstration revenue also funded the construction of observation decks along the trail and high quality Seacoast binoculars and spotting scopes at four of these viewing decks. There is one accessible and one non-accessible scope or binocular at each location. The public response has been overwhelmingly positive about the new trail and the availability of the scopes. Along this same trail, the refuge installed two handicapped accessible sanicans (portable toilets). Fee demonstration funds pay for the servicing of the sanicans. These facilities are located outside the Twin Barns Education Center and are used extensively by trail users and students at the Education Center.

D. Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management manages the remainder of the original public domain, a total of 264 million acres of public lands. Prior to the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, the Bureau had authority to collect recreation fees through an amendment to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act in 1972. This Act authorized the Bureau to issue permits and charge fees for special uses such as group activities, major recreation events, or motorized recreation vehicle use, and to levy fees for certain recreation sites and facilities. In 1989, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act gave the Bureau authority to return fees to the area of collection, with a legislative limit on the amount of money that the Bureau could retain. The Bureau of Land Management was authorized to charge entrance fees at its eight National Conservation Areas through the 1993 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act.

Under the fee program, the Bureau increased its recreation fee projects from 10 in 1997, to 100 projects in 2000, although only 97 actually charged fees in FY 2000. Across the agency, the Bureau of Land Management collected recreation fees totaling \$3.7 million in FY 1997, \$6.1 million in FY 1998, \$6.7 million in FY 1999, and \$8.1 million in FY 2000, with fee demonstration projects accounting for \$7.0 million of the FY 2000 total. The Bureau received approximately \$66,000 from nearly 5,000 Golden passports (Eagle, Age, Access) which it issued in FY 2000.

Visitation

Total visitation to the Bureau of Land Management's public land areas in FY 2000 is estimated to be around 54.1 million visits. The decrease in reported visitation, down from 60.9 million visits reported two years ago, is due to an on going and increasing effort by the Bureau of Land Management to improve and accurately report visitor use data.

Visitation increased in some sites and decreased in others; recreation fee sites accounted for most of the increases. For the 97 sites in the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program charging fees in FY 2000, overall visitation was relatively constant, with only slight increases or decreases depending on the site. Only one State (New Mexico) reported a decrease in their annual visitation to fee demonstration sites. There appears to be no correlation between the year a fee was introduced and a change in visitation.

Visitation to recreation areas on Bureau of Land Management public lands under all other types of fee programs increased, while the total visitation to all non-fee recreation sites visitation remained relatively unchanged. Several Bureau of Land Management fee demonstration areas received slightly less use during the first two years of the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program but have increased during the third and fourth year.

Several other variables are thought to have affected *actual* levels of visitation to specific Bureau of Land Management sites, including: magazine articles, allocations of permits, water levels in rivers and lakes (too much or too little), snow levels, weather and road conditions, special designation, highway and facility construction projects, travel costs, marketing efforts, the economy, site capacity, regional emphasis on a particular activity, and the availability of other

recreation alternatives. Thus, changes in visitation may be associated only marginally, if at all, with the establishment of a new fee or a change in existing fees. For instance, extreme wild fire situations and low flows on the Rio Grande and Rio Chama were a major factor in New Mexico where seven of ten fee demonstration projects showed a decrease in visitation from the previous year. Tourism numbers also showed that visitation for the State was down anywhere from 30 to 40% for the year. At the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center in Baker City, Oregon, visitation decreased by approximately 17% over the first three years of the fee program and another 15% in FY 2000, the fourth year. Some of the decrease in visitation is attributable to the fee, but the single most likely cause for the decrease is that, in the public's perception, the novelty of the Center may be wearing off and, although the Center is interesting, the value of the experience is not enough to pay the fee for a repeat visit. Visitation at the Center started to drop the third year after it opened and has continued to drop during the next four years.

Revenue

In every case, the areas with the highest levels of visitation collected the most money in terms of gross revenues, particularly in those areas that had limited access, such as Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, located just a short drive from Las Vegas, Nevada; Little Sahara Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area, Utah; Yaquina Head ONA, Oregon; and National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center, Oregon. All of these sites have two things in common that help them to generate revenues: high numbers of visitors and a single-point of entry to the main attraction of the area.

Special use activity areas requiring special recreation permits were also very successful in generating revenues. These areas include: California Desert Off-Highway Vehicle and associated Campground Areas, California; Yuma and Lake Havasu Recreation Areas, Arizona/California; Paria Canyon/Coyote Buttes, Arizona/Utah; Lower Deschutes River, Oregon; the Green and San Juan Rivers, Utah; the South Fork of the Snake River, Idaho; and the Rio Grande Gorge, New Mexico. Types of activities authorized under these special recreation permits include river float boating, off-highway vehicle riding, mountain biking, back country use, boat ramps, fishing, rock climbing, and hiking.

The Bureau of Land Management has used law enforcement sparingly and has enforced penalties on violators of the fee program in very few cases. Bureau Law Enforcement Rangers help obtain names and addresses of violators of the fee program in order to send them a late fee notice. Many of these violators apologized for not paying the fee and thanked the Bureau for giving them a notice instead of assessing a fine. Although the Bureau received telegrams from a few disgruntled recreationists, most of the public response has been very positive and supportive.

All of the fees collected were retained at the area of collection. Each pilot project established a special fiscal account with a project code to ensure proper accounting of the revenue that was collected.

Cost of Collection

Cost of collection decreased in FY 2000. Costs of collection decreased from 39%, the previous year, to 27.1% in FY 2000. The BLM had fewer new sites this year and, as such, start-up capital costs were flat and operation costs actually decreased. The ratio of cost collection to revenues

generated will continue to improve as the one-time start-up costs are amortized and we apply or incorporate our “lessons learned” from our experience with collecting fees.

Use of a contractor or other third party to collect fees is more likely to result in a much higher cost of collection than at fee sites where the fee is deposited in a pipe safe or even automated collection systems. The site manager at Red Rock Canyon, Nevada, contracts with a third party to collect the fees. Their operation costs are higher than at those areas which are using more conventional methods of collecting the fees. The California Desert District is using 17 automated fee stations. Administration, collections, and maintenance operations are under contract. Although their overall out-of-pocket costs of collecting the fees are increased, the Bureau avoids hiring additional staff for collecting the fees, and is able to eliminate a burdensome work load on existing staff. Costs of collection are also higher if multiple access points exist. For example, the Gunnison Gorge has over five main access points which increases the cost of collecting fees at this site.

There is also a considerable accounting workload generated by the fee program, which is an additional workload on administrative staff, and other employees. For example, to ensure the safe transfer and collections of dollars at recreation sites, and especially fee collections from remote locations, security costs have dramatically increased. These increased costs range from the security personnel accompanying a Law Enforcement Ranger, to contracts with security businesses, or purchasing cellular phones to expand communication in remote areas. Managers at all of the projects have made a special effort to improve accounting controls and provide for employee safety in the process of collecting the fees.

Obligations

The Bureau of Land Management’s overall recreation deferred maintenance backlog for over 1,934 recreation sites and nearly 13,858 miles of trail is approximately \$48.3 million. This is down from \$52.7 million last year. This figure does not include deferred maintenance needs associated with the transportation infrastructure providing access to the recreation sites. Annual maintenance for the Bureau’s recreation sites is around \$12.5 million. According to the Bureau’s 2000 “Facility Inventory and Maintenance Management System,” 845 (43%, up 5% from last year) of the Bureau’s recreation sites are in good condition, 772 (41%, same as last year) are in fair condition, 207 (11%, down 2% from last year) are in poor condition, and 110 (5%, down 1% from last year) are in unsatisfactory condition.

The Bureau asked each demonstration area to provide the top five deferred maintenance or enhancement projects for FY 1999-2000. The top five projects from each of the 97 recreation fee demonstration projects that charged fees in FY 2000 totaled approximately \$21.2 million. During FY 2000, approximately \$3 million from recreation collections was spent on recreation projects to reduce the number of deferred maintenance projects. The Bureau will spend approximately \$25 million from all sources on deferred maintenance, annual maintenance, and enhancement projects for these same sites during FY 2001. Site managers spent nearly 85.7% of the revenue collected during the fourth year of the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program.

Projects that have been completed or started are quite varied in nature, and include the following accomplishments:

Repair and Maintenance. Recreation fee revenues have been used for maintaining existing facilities; repairing roofs; paving and grading roads and bridges, repairing equipment and vehicles; adding communication systems; repairing gates, fences and flood damage; repairing, replacing, installing, and expanding water systems; and controlling weeds.

Improving Visitor Services. Recreation fee revenues have been used for retrofitting restrooms and providing access to picnic areas for persons with disabilities; repairing existing restrooms or constructing new ones; landscaping recreation sites; expanding campgrounds; adding new grills and tables; constructing trails and additional tent pads; creating and adding directional signs; repairing, replacing, and constructing boat ramps; replacing and constructing boat and fishing docks; developing exhibits and other outreach materials; and designing and creating interpretive displays and brochures.

Providing for Fee Collection. Recreation fee revenues have been used for constructing fee collection facilities, purchasing and installing lighting for exhibits and kiosks, adding seasonal positions, and expanding partnerships.

Visitor Surveys

The Bureau of Land Management contracted with Human Management Services, Inc. to assess the results of the Bureau's Recreation Use Customer Survey, which included questions about recreation fees.² From January to November 2000, the Bureau of Land Management administered customer satisfaction surveys to visitors of 22 recreation sites in ten states. Another 10 site surveys will be administered during the winter and early spring of 2001. In this and the previous two years, BLM has now surveyed over 70 sites. The surveys were aimed at a broader assessment of customer satisfaction with the agency's recreation sites. However, because 16 of the surveyed sites were part of the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, the Bureau of Land Management was able to combine the evaluation of the fee program with the larger assessment. The goals of the survey were to determine the appropriateness of entrance or recreation fees and, the extent to which visitors were satisfied with the value of their recreational experiences at Bureau of Land Management sites. The results of the survey also guide customer-driven improvements to the sites. Of the 2,444 survey responses received from January through November of 2000, 1,625 responses (66%) were from visitors to Recreational Fee Demonstration sites. The remainder of the statistics described here are based on the visitors to the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program sites.

Of the respondents, 58% were male and 42% were female. The average age was 45.5 years. Respondents were predominantly white (86.7%), with the remainder distributed as follows: 7.5% Hispanic, 3.2% American Indians, and 5% "other." However, minority visitation is significantly higher in sites where the local population has a higher percentage of minorities. Household income of respondents was relatively high, with 58% having incomes of \$40,000 or more. Although, 15% of respondents had incomes less than \$20,000. As to the education level of respondents, 34% had at least a college degree, and 20% reported graduate degrees.

² This summary is drawn from: Kevin E. Coray, Human Management Services, Inc., Arlington VA, BLM Recreational Use Customer Survey Results, Jan. 2000.

The overwhelming majority of the survey respondents (94.5%) report favorably on the overall quality of their recreation experience at the Bureau of Land Management sites, with the highest user satisfaction associated with staff services, managing recreation use, and physical facilities (all 3 areas greater than 94% satisfied). When asked to assess the appropriateness of entrance fees, or fees for services at the site, on a five-point scale in which a score of 1 is "far too low" and "5" is "far too high," average respondent scores were "about right," with an average score of 3.0. When asked about value received for the fee paid on a five-point scale from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree," 84.6% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the value of their recreation experience at least equaled the fees paid.

The Bureau of Land Management has integrated public accountability measures into all of its fee demonstration programs. Methods used include: flyers handed out to visitors, project lists on the back of permits, website pages, and onsite signs. In addition, many sites issue annual reports to season pass holders, local groups, and area businesses. Sites also seek public involvement by holding meetings or by creating advisory committees.

Examples of specific accomplishments of the Bureau of Land Management FY2000 Recreation Fee Demonstration Program are listed below.

Fee Demonstration Program provides flexibility for productive partnership

- **Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness, Arizona**

The authority of the fee demonstration program allowed BLM to form an innovative partnership with Northern Arizona University (NAU) and the Arizona Strip Interpretive Association (ASIA). This partnership used monitoring data gathered by NAU to establish realistic visitor use limits for high-use portions of the Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness, and was critical in developing, testing, and refining the reservation/fee/permit system and its innovative website. The team meets monthly to discuss operational issues, and quarterly to review financial status and make major decisions such as fee level changes. The team regularly compares and contrasts fee levels with other regional suppliers of similar recreation/wilderness opportunities.

The Paria Canyon/Coyote Buttes website (<http://paria.az.blm.gov/>) allows any potential visitor to obtain information about hiking or backpacking, view an availability calendar, choose a desired set of dates, and make a reservation and payment. Visitors benefit from quicker access to trip planning information and timely customer service. 80% of reservations were made by internet/email and fax. The online booking service received a Department of the Interior Information Technology Award this year.

The partnership has truly benefitted BLM (in the form of improving wilderness conditions, workload relief, new ideas), NAU (in the form of real-world research and project opportunities for students and instructors), and ASIA (in the form of much greater communication from and to agency personnel regarding service to the public).

Further "partnering" took the form of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with adjacent agencies. An MOU was signed with Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (NPS) that eliminated two separate fees for using the Lees Ferry area. The agreement states that the NPS fee will cover day-use, while the BLM fee will cover overnight or backpacking use in the lower Paria

Canyon (Lees Ferry) area. Additionally, a MOU was signed with the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument due to the fact that the trailhead, campground, and contact station components of the fee demo area now lie within the monument.

- **El Centro Field Office, California**

The formation of a review team has been critical to the success of the fee demo program at Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area, which is an intensely visited and controversial Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) area.

Since January 1st, 1999 a contractor paid through a service agreement has collected use fees in the Dunes using automated pay stations. The net amount collected for FY 99 and 2000 was approximately \$440,000. In order to use these fee dollars wisely, BLM managers formed a technical review team to provide recommendations. The members are a representation of the type of visitors to the Dunes. They consist of volunteers, OHV organization leaders, and members of the general public from Arizona and California. The technical review team has developed a website that disseminates the latest information about the fee demo program in the dunes, including a collection and expense report, technical review team member biographies, and meeting minutes (www.glamisonline.org/trt) . They also solicit information through surveys and on the web site on how visitors to the dunes would like to see fee funds allocated. The results of those surveys come back to the BLM and have led to the following improvements in the area: improved road conditions to provide camping access, improved and increased level and hard surfaced camping areas, provision of portable toilets in areas that had no sanitary services in the past, increased law enforcement with BLM and other Federal Rangers on busy holidays, increased law enforcement with the Imperial County Sheriffs Office on busy holidays, increased medical services with BLM emergency medical technicians on busy holidays, printing of interpretive flyers and signs about the fee demo program and projects, and a temporary upgrade of the law enforcement radio repeater system.

- **South Fork Snake River, Idaho**

An interagency working group was structured to include representatives from the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Forest Service, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, and Bonneville, Madison, and Jefferson counties. This group developed a Facility Use and Parking fee for 10 sites spread along a 62 mile stretch of the Snake River. A true partnership was developed wherein the Federal agencies allow local partners to have a voice in the development and management of Federal recreation facilities. The strength of the interagency and county approach is rooted in the process developed for utilizing the collected funds. Regardless of which jurisdictional site funds are collected from, the working group comes to consensus on where the money will be spent within the corridor. Thus, funds collected from BLM's Conant Boat Access, for example, may be spent to replace toilets at an Idaho Fish and Game access site. Ultimately, this aspect of the fee program has made it very successful.

Fees collected from the South Fork were used to provide clean restrooms and safe facilities. The South Fork working group decided to fund an interagency maintenance position in 2000, to ensure facilities are clean and maintained to the highest standard. This position focused on daily maintenance and litter control of all South Fork boat access areas, regardless of ownership. This was a great accomplishment to help maintain all the sites.

Fee revenue supports innovative transportation solutions

- **Eagle Lake Field Office, California**

Fee Demo funds were used to transport trail users to two trailheads on the Bizz Johnson Trail. Shuttles were provided June through October to improve customer service and promote rural tourism on this scenic 25-mile rail trail that is also a showcase BLM National Recreation Trail. Bikes were transported in BLM trucks and trailers driven by BLM camp hosts and/or seasonal staff. Fees collected were \$3.00/person for the 7 mile shuttle and \$5.00/person for the 25 mile shuttle. Fees paid the cost of the bus. BLM covered the costs of BLM seasonal staff and vehicles to haul the bikes. Total use for the six weekend shuttles operated in Fiscal Year 2000 was 228 people with an average of 38 people per bus. BLM's partner in delivering the shuttle service is Lassen Rural Bus, a county supported bus service.

The shuttle enabled visitors to enjoy a ride on the entire trail rather than a partial up and back trip that most people would otherwise have experienced without the shuttle. Many non-residents planned trips to the Bizz Johnson Trail on the shuttle weekends. Local residents also enjoyed the convenience of the shuttle. During prime riding times in the spring and fall the shuttle bus filled to capacity. During the fall Rails to Trails Festival two buses were needed to accommodate demand and during the special Fall Colors Ride shuttle in late October, three buses were needed to meet the demand. An additional benefit of the weekend shuttles has been the increased publicity for the regularly scheduled weekday operations of Lassen Rural Bus. Bizz Johnson Trail users visiting from out of the area and local residents now also use the bus for week day trail shuttles.

Fee revenue helps to leverage other revenue sources

- **Mescalero Sands OHV Area, New Mexico**

Since this area became a Pilot Fee Area, additional funding was secured through a state grant. This was the first Pilot Fee Area designated in the Roswell Field Office. The facilities were run down and maintenance was nonexistent. Once the Area was designated a Pilot Fee Area BLM was able to obtain new recreational facilities and implement a small service contract for cleanup. The Roswell Field Office applied for and received a trails grant of \$67,000 from the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department for facilities and trail construction. The grant obligations were completed in FY2000. The grant allowed construction and installation of new picnic shelters, a vault toilet, grills and picnic tables at the Recreation Site. As part of the contributed funds required by the grant, the New Mexico OHV Coalition donated 400 hours of labor and the local ATV club (Roswell Rough Riders) donated 300 hours of labor. This gave the local ATV groups a sense of pride in the Recreation Area and they assist the BLM in clean-up projects and patrols.

- **San Juan River, Utah**

The FY 2000 publication of the "Cedar Mesa/Grand Gulch Trip Planner" was a model for leveraging fee demo money. The Trip Planner is a sixteen page newspaper which is sent to all applicants for a Cedar Mesa permit and which is also available at local lodging and retail outlets at no charge. BLM designed and developed the Trip Planner internally and the Canyonlands Natural History Association paid for the printing. The newspaper is an interpretive tool, an explanation of the Cedar Mesa permit system and use stipulations, a map, a source for acquiring further information on the area, a "leave no trace" use guide, and a backcountry travel guide all in one document. This product, whose production was funded from fee demo money, was phenomenally successful in educating the public, in decreasing inquiries to the office, and in increasing the public's perception of the agency as an involved, committed and active manager of

public lands.

Fee revenue supports environmental education

- **Flagstaff Hill National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center, Oregon**

Fee revenue provided 113 interpretive programs which were presented in addition to our regularly scheduled programs and provided funds for an interactive natural history exhibit designed and fabricated by staff. These projects enhanced the visit of more than 46,100 visitors to the center from May through September. The exhibit, “America’s Longest Nature Hike: Plants and Animals of the Oregon Trail” has been used by school groups and visitors of all ages. Many visitors have commented on the extraordinary opportunity the exhibit provided to let them touch, feel, and hear a variety of animals and insects. They could actually pet a porcupine (taxidermied)! Some school groups gave puppet shows to their fellow classmates to illustrate what they had learned.

- **Campbell Creek Science Center, Alaska**

Fee revenues provided for the design, development, and delivery of educational programs that benefitted 25,000 school children, teachers, and members of the public this year. These programs will continue to benefit the citizens of South-central Alaska for years to come.

Earth Ranger Academy is a three-day program designed in partnership with the Anchorage School District in which 6th-grade students learn about ecosystem science, explore the outdoors, and collect and analyze scientific data. On *Design-A-Science-Day*, staff members customize a program to meet the interests and learning objectives of school children (preschool through high school), scout groups, and community groups. All school programs are correlated to State and national science standards. The *Backyard Discoveries Program* offers science talks, workshops, guided walks, 10 ongoing natural inventories, two data-collecting stations, volunteer opportunities, and science training for people of all ages to learn how to monitor the health of public land. The *Interpretive Naturalist Certification Program of Alaska* is a cooperative venture among 10 Anchorage-area organizations to train local citizens to become better naturalists, interpreters, environmental educators, or non-formal science teachers. The program, which has 43 participants in its first year, will help to develop a corps of community educators who have been trained to a rigorous standard in Alaskan natural history, interpretive techniques, non-formal science education, and environmental education; link trained participants to volunteer and employment opportunities to meet the specific needs within the Anchorage community; pool community training resources for non-formal science education into a comprehensive, coordinated program; promote science and environmental education in the Anchorage community; and foster a sense of stewardship in the audiences served.

- **Anasazi Heritage Center, Colorado**

Fees now provide 100% of the operational costs associated with the Anasazi Heritage Center’s permanent exhibit maintenance and the special exhibit program and associated events. The Center hosted the exhibit, *The Landscape Remembers (TLR)*, based on the reverse archaeology of the Wetherill-Grand Gulch Project. Originally installed in Salt Lake City, *TLR* was reconstituted and redesigned in partnership with Edge of the Cedars State Park and Museum in Blanding, Utah. Artifacts were jointly borrowed from institutions including Brigham Young University, the Utah Museum of Natural History, and the Chicago Field Museum of Natural History. Although the topic and accompanying artifacts were of local origin, this exhibit had never been shown locally

and the artifacts had never before been returned to the Four Corners region.

Special events associated with the exhibit included an opening reception; lectures by archaeologist and exhibit curator Winston Hurst, by Marietta Wetherill Eaton, great granddaughter of Richard Wetherill (one of the earliest explorers of Mesa Verde), and by historian Fred Blackburn; and a Hopi basket weaving demonstration.

Fees paid for the curator's time and travel costs, for production of exhibit photos, speakers' and demonstrators' honoraria and travel costs, and construction of additional exhibit cases needed for exhibit artifacts. The exhibit was also supported by a grant from the Ballantine Family Fund which paid artifact transport costs from Chicago to Colorado.

Fee revenue supports site facility improvements in response to public input

- **Payette River Complex Project, Idaho**

The Payette River Fee Demo Project is a joint partnership with the Forest Service (Boise National Forest-Emmett Ranger District). During FY2000, the development of the Deer Creek Recreation Site (BLM) was completed. This site was a popular overflow parking area for the Deer Creek Raft Launch site. Raft and kayak launches started to occur at this site in 1998 and were creating a safety hazard along the county highway. The Payette River Work Group (a chartered group of the Lower Snake River District RAC) concurred with staff that additional development was needed. Thus, BLM and USFS used receipts collected in 1999 to upgrade the development at the site to include expanded parking, portable toilets, safety signing, and a steel stairway to the water's edge for kayak and raft launching. With these improvements, the site qualified as a fee site and was added to the system.

A major project was to improve the safety markings and signs along the State Highway and the County Road that parallel the Payette River within the Fee Demo Project Area. This was done in conjunction with the Idaho Transportation Department and the Boise County Highway District.

- **Flagstaff Hill National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center, Oregon**

Fee revenue was used to inspect potable and firefighting water reservoirs. Inspections had not been done in the eight and a half years that the Center has been open. The contractor not only removed the buildup on the floor and walls of the reservoirs, but checked for corrosion and cracks in the entire system. The entire procedure was videotaped. When they return in 2-3 years, they will videotape the system again, then compare and contrast the two for any anomalies.

- **Henry Mountain, Sevier River, Utah**

The Field Station area of concentration during 2000 has continued to be on bringing campground/picnic facilities up to a presentable standard. All three campgrounds and two picnic areas received needed maintenance and a cleaning contract was issued for routine sanitation needs. At Starr Springs Campground, managers used a combination of recreation fee dollars for supplies and a dedicated volunteer crew to conduct much needed maintenance. These groups worked through most of the winter months despite some snow and cold temperatures. The nature trail was completely maintained to redefine the trail, remove vegetation and install water-bars where necessary. This campground sits in a grove of scrub oak and wild rose. Vegetation is a continuous issue as it grows in quickly, snarling trails and even the access road. All trails and

roads throughout the campground facility were trimmed back. The post and pole fence, barricades and signs received a much needed coat of stain. Volunteers refurbished a special entrance sign at Starr Springs with an oak leaf carved on it. The seasonal employee that was on board during 1999, returned in 2000 and continued addressing some of the other identified maintenance needs, as well as providing a heightened presence at all facilities. New roofing and ventilators were installed on the existing restroom buildings, and work continued on barriers to replace those that are rotting or have been pushed over.

- **Lander Field Office, Wyoming**

The fee demonstration program provided funds for emergency repairs to the water system at Atlantic City Campground. Most of the water hydrants were damaged by a late June freeze, leaving the campground without a source of drinking water. With available fees managers were able to purchase supplies and materials and complete the needed repairs in less than two weeks. Systems were upgraded as repairs were being made.

Fee Revenue supports improved visitor service

- **San Juan River, Utah**

Fee demonstration money has been used to hire a land permit and information clerk and an additional field ranger for both the San Juan River and the Cedar Mesa programs, allowing for an increased level of public service from the field office. Prior planning meetings with the public made it clear that the public wanted more on-the-ground Bureau presence. This additional presence ensures that when a member of the public calls for specific information on Cedar Mesa or other land based recreation areas, they are talking to a person who was selected for the position largely due to previous experience in the area as a field patrol ranger. The people selected for the two field ranger positions come from intensive field recreation management backgrounds and have direct familiarity with the area. Coverage has been improved at the Kane Gulch Ranger Station, and coverage has been stepped up on both Cedar Mesa and the San Juan River. Visitors are more likely to see a Bureau presence, and that contact will be with a knowledgeable, informed and professional individual. The office has chosen to invest fee demo money in people rather than in infrastructure, and the difference shows on the ground. The resources the office manages are benefitting from greater visitor compliance with use stipulations, a more knowledgeable and aware visitor, and greater recreationist support for the Bureau and its mission.

- **Henry Mountain, Sevier River, Utah**

The Henry Mountains/Sevier River fee demo is an areawide project. The majority of fee revenue is raised from two Special Recreation Permittees (SRPs) that operate throughout the area. These two groups operate wilderness therapy programs for at risk and adjudicated youth. They are in the area with up to 200 participants at a time, over six to seven months. Because of the size of these operations, a seasonal professional monitors these groups and documents any effects to resources. This year, approximately 90% of the campsites utilized by these groups were visited after the use season, photographs were taken and reports completed. This information can continue to be compared from year to year and adjustments made to the SRPs if necessary. This effort could not have been accomplished without the seasonal employee, supported by the fee demo collections. While conducting this monitoring, all resources and visitors benefitted from the increased BLM presence in the backcountry. On many occasions, our employee came across visitors having problems and radioed to get them assistance. Other SRPs in the area also received better service

and monitoring through this season. Having an additional employee to assist with monitoring has freed up permanent employees' time. Better administration and compliance was completed on all the SRPs, and several groups were met in the field before or during their visit for a discussion on resources and protection of the public lands.

- **Lander Field Office, Wyoming**

The field office was able to support volunteer campground hosts at three campgrounds as a result of the fee demo program. The hosts add greatly to the visitor services capability and contribute to maintenance and operation of the campgrounds. The cost to support the campground hosts is only a small percentage of the total fees collected at the sites. Campground hosts are greatly appreciated by campers, as indicated by the large number of positive comments we receive from campers.

E. USDA Forest Service

The Department of Agriculture's Forest Service manages 191.6 million acres of national forests and grasslands across the United States. The 155 national forests provide a wide range of natural resource values in diverse areas such as minerals, timber, wildlife, range and recreation. The USDA Forest Service is the largest Federal provider of outdoor recreation and manages over 23,000 developed recreation facilities, including campgrounds (over 4,000), trailheads, picnic areas, boat ramps and visitor centers. More than 120 major ski areas are managed under special-use permits. There are 412 units of the National Wilderness Preservation System, totaling 34.7 million acres, and over 100,000 miles of designated trails within the National Forests.

The primary focus of the USDA Forest Service fee demonstration program is on user fees at areas with some level of development (campgrounds, trailheads, boat ramps etc.). The USDA Forest Service is testing entrance fees (staffed entrance stations) on only 12 projects. Entrance stations are impractical at most National Forest project locations due to multiple access points and major thru highways. Also, while the Agency has a very large developed site recreation program, many other management issues and costs are associated with low development, dispersed recreation activities (such as the use of the extensive trail system) that take place in national forests.

In addition to classic entrance fees, other types of fee concepts being tested on the National Forests include: bear viewing in Alaska, small campground programs in several Regions, numerous trailhead parking fee projects across the country, snowmobile/cross-country ski projects, recreation lodging (cabin/lookout rentals), Heritage Expeditions, special use fee retention for outfitters and guides in Montana, fees for developed recreation complexes, visitor center fees, National Recreation Area (NRA) fees, boating/floating fees, climbing fees, wilderness permits, and off-highway-vehicle (OHV) fees in Missouri. The information being derived from these test projects is being compiled and used to move from a wide-ranging test towards an integrated and user-friendly fee system.

Public Feedback

Public comments on individual projects and the program as a whole have been sought through a variety of means. Comment cards are handed out at most projects, newspaper article analysis has been undertaken, marketing studies with extensive surveys have been completed, project-specific customer surveys have been implemented and e-mail comment systems have been established. In FY 2000, the apparent controversy with some fee projects seems to have died down significantly. Some protests continue, but the surveys we have completed indicate a high level of acceptance for most of the fee projects.

Results of a new national general population survey (USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, The National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE), Summary Report Regarding the Fee Questions, Gary Green, Greg Super and Ken Cordell, October 12, 2000), indicated that most of the American public supported funding outdoor recreation with a combination of fees and taxes. 62-74% of respondents in annual income levels from <\$15,000 to >\$75,000 felt outdoor recreation should be paid for from a combination of user fees and taxes. A majority of people surveyed, regardless of race and income level, felt users should pay between

25% and 100% of outdoor recreation costs from fees. 24.6% of whites felt users should pay for more than 50% of total costs while 50.6% of American Indians surveyed felt users should pay more than 50%. 23.7% of Hispanics felt users should pay more than 50% of total costs. 23.4% of African-Americans felt users should pay more than 50%.

The survey also revealed that, within the last 12 months; 15.1% of Hispanics, 12.1% of African-Americans and 9.1% of whites decided not to enter an area because an entrance fee was being charged. Income level relationships also showed that of those making \$15,000 or less, 16.4% decided not to enter an area with an entrance fee. 8.4% of those making \$75,000 or more also turned around.

When asked the question: “If you knew that fees charged for using a particular recreation site would go mostly back into maintaining and improving that site, would you be willing to pay fees when visiting there?, ” 98.8% of American Indians, 95.5% of Asians, 95.2% of whites, 92.6% of Hispanics and 87.7% of African-Americans indicated they would be willing to pay a fee. Applying income levels from <\$15,000 to >\$75,000, the range of positive fee responses ranged from 92.8% to 97.5%. Interestingly, more people in the < \$15,000 category (92.9%) were willing to pay than the >\$75,000 category (92.8%).

The USDA Forest Service is sensitive to income and minority issues associated with the fee demonstration program. As a result, the agency requires a civil rights impact assessment for every project. The results of the assessment and other surveys have resulted in the agency setting reasonable prices, establishing differential prices to maximize consumer choice, establishing “free days” at fee locations, setting up many different ways for people to receive a free pass by volunteering their time, distributing free passes to social service agencies, etc. In addition, a majority of National Forest lands remain open for free use.

Major changes have also been made at a number of fee demo projects to respond to public concerns. For instance, the Southern California Adventure Pass project established free days, dropped fees from some areas, and improved opportunities for passes to be purchased in the field. The White Mountain project in New Hampshire eliminated a general access fee and added fees for designated trailheads. The White Mountain project also established a low priced annual pass that is especially appealing to local residents and other frequent users. The Sawtooth Project in Idaho dropped a general access fee and replaced it with a designated trailhead fee with very reasonable daily and annual fees.

USDA Forest Service – FY 2000 Accomplishments

FY 2000 was a significant year of change and continued improvement for the USDA Forest Service Fee Demonstration Program. Most importantly FY 2000 marked the beginning of the USDA Forest Service transition from individual fee projects towards a more integrated, consistent, customer-friendly and efficient fee system. Lessons learned from individual test projects are proving invaluable in the transition process.

Many other fee demo projects also changed their fee programs in response to public feedback. Other projects implemented changes to become more efficient in their fee collection efforts.

Interagency cooperation also continued at a high level with the continued implementation of the Oregon Coastal Pass and many other interagency efforts.

The USDA Forest Service is also working on a strategic planning process to develop a proposal for a permanent, integrated fee system for all National Forests. Information from this process will be part of the public dialogue with other agencies, the Administration and Congress leading towards a permanent fee system.

Visitation: Overall visitation at USDA Forest Service fee demonstration projects went up from 89,864,500 visits in FY 1999 to 94,399,500 in FY 2000. (See Table 1). 35 projects showed increases and 27 projects showed decreases in use. It is difficult to determine the reasons for visitation changes, but in FY 2000 some locations were closed during peak summer season due to the extraordinary fire events in the West. The Forest Service did not detect significant declines that could be directly associated with recreation fees. The transition to the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon and Washington also made it impossible to effectively track project-specific use because the project consolidation took place in mid-year. Overall use in Oregon and Washington increased by over 4,000,000 visits.

Revenues: The USDA Forest Service began implementation of the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program in June 1996 and by the end of FY 1996 had collected \$43,400 from four small projects. In FY 1997, collections from forty operating fee demonstration projects rose to \$9,249,200. In FY 1998, sixty-seven operating projects generated \$20,766,400. In FY 1999, eighty-one operating projects produced a total of \$ 26,537,800. In FY 2000, 88 operating projects produced \$31,853,500 in gross revenues. Cumulative total revenue equals \$88,450,300 since the program began in FY 1996 (See Table 2). The USDA Forest Service also generated approximately \$5,000,000 in non-fee demonstration receipts (LWCF Fees) in FY 2000 for a total of over \$37,000,000 in recreation fees (fee demo and LWCF). An additional twelve fee demonstration projects are in various stages of implementation planning. A number of previously operating projects were combined during FY 2000. Seven new projects were implemented.

In FY 2000 gross revenue for 48 projects went up, 24 projects down. A number of new projects were initiated in FY 2000 and several existing projects were combined and are not included in the “up and down” summary. Six projects (7%) generated more than \$1,000,000 in gross revenues and thirty-five projects (40%) were under \$100,000. The long-term potential revenues that could be generated from Agency-wide implementation are substantial.

The USDA Forest Service also collects over \$30,000,000 annually from recreation special-use permits for such activities as ski areas, outfitters and guides, and recreation residences. Most of these funds are deposited directly in the US Treasury and are not available to the Agency. The USDA Forest Service is testing special-use fee retention in two locations: Shasta-Trinity NF houseboat concessions in California and Region One (Montana and Idaho) outfitter and guide special-use permits. Both of these projects are quite successful and indicate that expansion of the concept would be well accepted.

Collection Costs: Collection costs paid from fee receipts totaled \$4,560,300 in FY 2000. An additional \$1,466,800 in collection cost expenses were paid from appropriated funds. In

combination (\$6,027,100), collection costs for FY 2000 totaled 18.9% of gross fee receipts, a decline from 20.7% in FY 1999 (See Table 3). The USDA Forest Service is utilizing many innovative fee collection techniques including ATM style permit machines, extensive vendor sales, on-line sales, prepaid permit systems, reservation system fees, post payment systems, inter-agency passes, entrance stations, “iron rangers” and so on. Collection costs vary significantly by project. 35 projects (43%) had total collection costs (those paid from fees and/or appropriated dollars) under 15% of gross receipts, while 22 projects (27%) had collection costs above 25% of gross receipts. Most high cost projects were smaller projects in low use locations.

Compliance: Compliance with fees varied widely on USDA Forest Service projects. A compliance range from 30 to 100% indicates a number of locations that are struggling to collect fees while others are not. Most projects are in the 80-90% range. The more dispersed projects, with little Agency presence, are usually the locations with the largest compliance issue. Staffed entrance stations and Visitor Centers are the easiest locations to achieve high compliance. Compliance costs are generally included in the collection costs for a project, although law enforcement staff are usually not paid from the fees.

Some locations still have some fee protests underway. Occasional court cases are also undertaken. Compliance is a major issue from the standpoint of revenue generation but it also is a key topic in the fair application of the fee program.

Expenditures: The USDA Forest Service is using fee demonstration funds to provide: quality recreation settings, reduced maintenance backlog, and enhanced public services. By the end of FY 2000, the Agency had spent \$67,558,400 or 76% of total revenues (\$88,450,300) collected. A year-end balance of \$20,891,900 will carryover to FY 2001 (See Table 4).

Table 9 shows the Cumulative FY 1996-99 and FY 2000 USDA Forest Service fee demonstration expenditures by expenditure category outlined in Public Law 104-134. The inter-agency transfer category represents funds that were collected by the USDA Forest Service but transferred to another authorized fee demonstration agency or partner as part of a spending agreement.

Significant expenditures (around 82% of the total) took place in the repair and maintenance, interpretation and signing, facility enhancement, fee collection and annual operation categories. The USDA Forest Service uses a decentralized decision process to make decisions on how fee receipts should be spent. Local spending decisions are guided by public involvement, unit priorities, forest planning guidelines, national priorities, existing maintenance backlogs, community assessments, project business plans, and public communications plans related to each project. Local managers have wide discretion to spend funds within the spending categories outlined in PL 104-134. Business plan approval and project oversight are provided by Regional Fee Demonstration Boards. National Field Reviews are also conducted periodically.

PL 104-134 allows each agency to retain 20% at the national level to be allocated back to the field at the discretion of the Agency head. The Forest Service decided to return this spending authority to each of the nine Regional Foresters. This decision resulted in the local projects retaining 90-100% of their total receipts and Regional Foresters retaining 0-10% of total receipts at the regional level for uses determined by the Regional Fee Demonstration Boards in the Regional

Office. One Region returns 100% to the local projects. Regional funds are used for new project start-up, hard to fund local maintenance needs, improvements and program administration. This process has proved very effective in project implementation and in adding a professional business focus to Regional program oversight and management.

The USDA Forest Service also uses fee demonstration receipts to fund portions of permanent field employee salaries equivalent to 140 full-time-equivalents (FTEs) and almost 300 temporary/term/seasonal FTEs. Most of the 300 FTEs are trail crews, field rangers and other seasonal workers. The field staff is needed to do the work and would not be there without some expenditure of fee receipts.

Forest Service fee demonstration project budgets increased in FY 2000 compared to FY 1999. Thirty-nine fee demo projects have experienced appropriated budget declines from FY 1999. Other fee projects were new in FY 2000 or were part of the Northwest Pass transition that took place at mid-year. We have found no evidence of “offsets” – reduced appropriations – that were directly related to a project’s fee demonstration receipts.

Broad-Based Program Accomplishments: Broad programmatic accomplishments include: reduced vandalism, increased agency field presence, increase public perception of safety, reduced resource damage, better communications with the public, increased resources to do needed field work, improved staffing for seasonal field crews, increased employment opportunities for small town residents, increased funds to provide leverage dollars to work with partners to accomplish mutual objectives, improved volunteer opportunities, increased funds to contract with private sector businesses to do maintenance work, increased visitor services (Information/Education), and so on.

Specific Project Accomplishments: Examples of specific project accomplishments during FY 2000 follow. The list represents about 1/3 of the total USDA Forest Service project list:

- **Region 1 Outfitter & Guide, Idaho and Montana**

This project raises revenue from retention of an existing recreation related special-use fee. Project accomplishments include: three interpretive workshops for river guides; a river ranger was placed on the Lochsa River for the whitewater season; 201 miles of trail were repaired; twelve campsite inspections were completed; use impacts were monitored; additional seasonal trail crew and wilderness rangers were added to all five districts on the Gallatin; an OHV ranger was placed at Hebgen Lake; additional road maintenance was funded; reconstruction of the Cache Creek Trail was initiated; new trailhead bulletin boards and trail signs were installed; additional patrols were provided during hunting season; a seasonal frontliner was funded for the Bozeman Ranger District; a new toilet was constructed at a trailhead; winter patrols were increased at Cooke City; 90 miles of trail were maintained on the Beaverhead; 125 wilderness campsites were inventoried and rehabilitated; approximately one ton of refuse and abandoned materials were packed out of wilderness; and 30 days of wilderness patrol were funded for noxious weed monitoring and treatment, grizzly bear food storage order education, and Leave No Trace education with wilderness users and in public contact sessions (150 students).

- **Rendezvous Ski Trails, Gallatin National Forest, Montana**

Accomplishments of this cross-country ski trail and snowmobile trail project include: eight miles of cross-country ski trail were groomed up to three times per week, more often than in 1999; snowmobile trails were groomed using a local snowmobile club; winter parking lots were plowed; new signs were installed and existing signs were repaired; a full-time Forest officer was on site 75% of the days the visitor center was open, more often than in 1999; weekly avalanche testing and reporting was funded; and a new toilet was constructed at Biathlon Range.

- **Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center, Montana**

Accomplishments of this major interpretive center include: evening presentations with guest speakers; a six-week film festival on exploration was featured; several special exhibits were provided on a temporary basis; a four-color brochure marketing the facility was developed; evening outdoor programs were offered monthly; day-camps for children were operated; a “Scholar in Residence” (Dr. Gary Moulton) was hosted for five weeks; and continuing education programs for teacher re-certification were conducted.

- **Canyon Creek, Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado**

Accomplishments of this recreation complex include: three portable toilets were installed; visitor contact was increased 80%; private land trespass was reduced 50%; an eroded creek crossing was repaired; and indiscriminate travel across fragile alpine vegetation was reduced 50%.

- **Cataract Lake, White River National Forest, Colorado**

Accomplishments of this small recreation complex include: a Jr. Ranger program was successfully implemented; campground fire rings were replaced; a two-mile lake loop trail was cleared and maintained; volunteer presence on the lake and trails and in parking lots was increased; and environmental awareness was enhanced.

- **Region 2 Interpretive Umbrella, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, and South Dakota**

This diverse program funded tours into otherwise inaccessible areas and a Christmas tree program.

- **Salt & Verde Rivers Rec Complex, Tonto National Forest, Arizona**

Accomplishments of this major lake based recreation complex include: a high level of daily service at over 40 high-use sites; law enforcement presence was enhanced; four toilets were replaced; 11 portable toilets were installed at three popular sites during high-use periods; courtesy docks and ramps were maintained at eight boat launch sites; over 70 feet of wood decking was replaced at Canyon Lake; over 300 shade ramadas were painted at two Roosevelt Lake campgrounds; 25 picnic tables and 50 fire ring/grills were replaced at Tortilla Campground; solar lighting was installed at two toilets and two entry stations; a breakwater structure at Saguaro Lake was repaired; and informational signs were installed at Tortilla Campground.

- **Mt. Lemmon/Santa Catalina, Coronado National Forest, Arizona**

Accomplishments of this major recreation complex include: eight toilets and 30 picnic tables were reconditioned; visitor contact and visibility were enhanced by adding patrols on weekends and holidays; operations and maintenance increased to seven days per week; one new toilet and one new campsite were constructed; 20 interpretive and vista signs were installed; several new

highway signs were erected; toilet pumping frequency was increased to improve health and safety conditions; water systems were maintained and repaired; materials were purchased for a campground footbridge; a campground host was supported; 28 bear-proof food storage boxes and eight bear-proof trash cans were added to campgrounds; an interpretive brochure was reprinted; and 54 sandwich board signs were purchased.

- **Sandia Byway, Cibola National Forest, New Mexico**

Accomplishments of this recreation complex include: winter parking areas and walks were plowed and shoveled; interpretive hikes, visitor center operations, and children's programs were conducted; 10 campground/picnic site volunteer hosts were trained; three visitor center and customer service trainings were provided; two miles of trail were reconstructed; two portable toilets were installed; field presence was increased during holidays and other high-use periods; and the law enforcement program was supported.

- **Region 3 Developed Recreation, Arizona & New Mexico**

Accomplishments of this multi-faceted project include: a visitor center at Ghost Ranch was partly reconstructed; trail markers were fabricated and installed at Catwalk; a sewer line was repaired and a parking lot safety light was installed at Sitting Bull Falls; at Prescott Basin, 600 linear feet of rock parking barriers were installed, four concrete block retaining walls were constructed, a new recreation area brochure was produced, a water tank was repaired, a parking lot was resurfaced, 25 interpretive signs were fabricated to replace old signs, and concrete block steps were repaired; at Seven Springs, new trash receptacles were installed, erosion damage was repaired, an entrance sign was refurbished, and the water system was maintained.

- **Mirror Lake Area, Wasatch-Cache National Forest Utah**

Accomplishments from this major recreation complex include: two toilets were replaced at Stillwater Campground; many miles of trail were cleared and maintained; hazard trees were removed from several developed sites; ski and snowmobile trails were groomed; the Highline Trail was repaired in the High Uintas Wilderness; tent pads were constructed in Washington Lake Campground; two portable toilets were installed at the Soapstone Winter Trailhead; 50 yards of trail were repaired near the Beaver Creek Bridge; fire rings and campsite markers were installed in dispersed sites along the Mirror Lake Highway corridor; a volunteer project coordinator and field supervisor were funded; and 50% more OHV users were given a travel plan map.

- **Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Ashley National Forest, Utah, Wyoming**

Accomplishments of this major National Recreation Area include: rock vehicle barriers placed at two campgrounds; several toilets were painted and repaired; interpretive signs were designed and installed at two vistas; the parking lot of a popular boat ramp was re-stripped; potholes at two boat ramps were repaired; the parking area of a popular trailhead was paved; improvements were made to a sewage treatment plant; a visitor use and satisfaction survey was completed; and visitor contact and law enforcement were increased.

- **American Fork Canyon, Uinta National Forest, Utah**

Entrance fees from this multi-agency area allowed the Agencies to do the following work: snow was removed from winter trailheads; cross-country ski trails were groomed; interpretive services were offered; an informational brochure and OHV map were provided; OHV and snowmobile

patrols were increased; equipment was purchased for two volunteer emergency rescue organizations and Forest Service and county law enforcement officers; a traffic counter was installed; equipment was purchased for water system maintenance; picnic sites were reconstructed; seven family picnic sites and a group picnic site were improved; two parking areas were reconstructed; a water system was reconditioned; two new toilets were constructed; and an archaeological survey was completed.

- **Desolation Wilderness & Carson Pass, Eldorado & Inyo National Forests, California**

Accomplishments from wilderness permit fees include: two trailhead sign frames were constructed, and one was installed; a three-person trail crew was partly funded on the Pacific District; 50 miles of trail were maintained on the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit; all trails on the Eldorado were cleared early in the season; three seasonal wilderness rangers were partly funded on the Eldorado; ½ mile of trail at the Eagle Falls Trailhead was reconstructed; heavily impacted areas were closed and revegetated at Eagle Lake; and a designated campsite program was signed and implemented at Eagle Lake.

- **Enterprise Forest, Angeles, San Bernadino, Los Padres, & Cleveland National Forests, California**

Accomplishments of this major four-Forest project include: thirty-six field rangers were employed who reported or extinguished 83 illegal or abandoned campfires, provided 34 “emergency assists” to the public, made 3,603 visitor contacts, took action against an additional 197 CFR violations, and contributed leadership and technical expertise to hundreds of small maintenance and repair projects; substantial investments were made in grants, agreements, partnerships, and volunteer services that leveraged many times more value in money and other contributions (one such investment of \$70K on the San Bernardino resulted in a return of \$850K in volunteer services); operating hours were extended at Big Pines Information Station, Mt. Baldy and San Gabriel Visitor Centers, and at district offices on the Los Padres; on the Angeles, a “wilderness information trailer” was operated at high-use sites; 18 public information brochures were redesigned; 11 aquatic developments were repaired; a sensitive riparian area near Middle Lion Campground was closed to vehicles and campsites were moved; noxious weeds were removed in the Arroyo Seco area, and tamarisk was removed in the Potrero Seco area; bear-proof trash cans and bear information signs were added to many recreation sites; vehicle barriers and fences were installed in several locations; many impacted areas were rehabilitated; portable toilets were placed at 14 new locations; Middle Lion Campground was reconditioned; and an 800 foot water line was installed and a spring box was repaired at Chew Ridge Camp.

- **Shasta-Trinity National Forest, California**

Accomplishments of this multi-faceted project include: winter avalanche and climbing condition reporting to the public were enhanced; assistance was provided to mountain search and rescue operations; mountaineering ranger patrols were provided year-round on Mt. Shasta; bear-proof trash cans were installed at Ah-Di-Na Campground; avalanche awareness classes offered to the public were improved; training and certification in rappelling and base management were provided to increase versatility in helicopter rescue operations; an underwater obstacle program was implemented, including the production of a new boating safety brochure and interpretive signs and an underwater obstacle marking project; facilities were upgraded to increase accessibility; a high quality website was developed for the NRA; public service was improved

through extended visitor center staffing, interpretive programs, trash collection, toilet cleaning and maintenance, and safety and fire prevention patrols; a large six-panel informational kiosk was constructed; the aqua-culture fish cage project was expanded, and trail system upgrades were achieved.

- **Trail Park Pass and Northwest Forest Pass, Oregon and Washington**

Accomplishments of this Region wide trail head parking fee include: on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, recreation patrols were increased at 175 sites, and 3,333 hours of volunteer service were leveraged to complete nearly 44 miles of trail maintenance; on the Mt. Hood, 147 miles of trail and 58 trailheads were maintained, two trailheads were reconstructed, a decommissioned trailhead was rehabilitated, two seasonal bridges were replaced, and a toilet was purchased; on the Okanogan-Wenatchee, a new bridge was constructed on the Sculpture Rock Trail, 355 miles of trail were maintained, 10 miles of trail were rehabilitated, puncheon was constructed on the Deception Pass Trail, a new toilet was constructed, and hitch rails were installed at four trailheads; on the Wallowa-Whitman, 185 miles of trail received heavy maintenance, 1000 trail guides were reprinted, eight trail signs were installed, an Oregon Historic Interpretive Trail display was developed and installed, three stock feeders and four hitch rails were installed at wilderness trailheads; and on the Willamette, 199 miles of trail were maintained, the tread on the Alpine Trail was partly restored, a washout was repaired on the Larison Creek Trail, and a trailhead bulletin board and signs were replaced.

- **Region 6 Campgrounds, Oregon and Washington**

Accomplishments of fees from these non-concession campgrounds include: campfire programs provided at Eagle Creek and Wyeth Campgrounds on the Columbia River Gorge; interior campground roads were graded and surfaced on the Colville; water testing, toilet maintenance, hazard tree analysis, and the installation of an accessible fire grill were funded on the Ochoco; on the Siskiyou, trash collection and litter removal were increased from 3 days/week to daily at all campgrounds, the number of portable toilets at River Bar Campgrounds was increased 33%, three aprons were repaired on River Bar access roads, five trash cans were replaced, and visitor contact was increased 50%; on the Umpqua, 65 picnic tables were refinished and 15 were replaced, 18 wastewater sumps were repainted, 35 fire grills were welded to frames, 200 fire rings were repaired or replaced, boat docks were purchased for Diamond and Lemolo Lakes, campfire programs were provided at Diamond Lake, 24 skylights were replaced in comfort stations, amphitheater benches were refinished, and law enforcement was enhanced; and on the Wallowa-Whitman, three campground bridges, five toilets, and 1000 linear feet of campground road were repaired.

- **Mount St. Helens NVM, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington**

Accomplishments include: Mount St. Helens Visitor Center, Johnston Ridge Observatory, Ape Cave and Windy Ridge Interpretive Sites, and Pine Creek Information Station were operated partly or entirely with fees; multiple natural history interpretive programs were offered to visitors daily at all four full-service visitor centers; the Panomaker movie computer was replaced at Johnston Ridge; interpretive talks and guided tours were conducted at Ape Cave; safety and resource protection patrols of the Monitor Ridge climbing route were funded three or four days per week during the peak season and one or two days per week during the spring and fall; toilets were cleaned daily at Climbers Bivouac and three days per week at Timberline during peak

season; main and alternate climbing access trails were maintained, and additional route markers were added to Monitor Ridge; traffic controls were added, campsites were better defined, fire rings were consolidated, and litter was collected at Climbers Bivouac; 128 miles of trail were maintained and 51 miles of trail condition surveys were completed; 24 trailheads were maintained; and 21 toilets received routine daily maintenance during the use season.

- **El Portal Visitor Center, Puerto Rico**

Accomplishments include: construction of a ½ mile nature trail; tours were provided to approximately 8,400 visitors through the “Rent-A Ranger” and “Forest Adventure” programs; and a two-day environmental education workshop was conducted for approximately 120 teachers.

- **Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest, Georgia**

Accomplishments of this major Forest-wide developed site fee project include: at Keown Falls, the interpretive shelter was reconditioned and a new toilet was constructed (fees paid cost overruns); the parking lot was re-striped and the toilet was repainted at Pocket Rec Area; ten 4-in-1 trash cans were repaired; in Houston Valley, 400 linear feet of fence and 700 linear feet of water line were installed (with a matching grant); targets received maintenance at Chestnut Mountain Shooting Range; 900 feet of bank-line stabilization was partly funded at Morganton Point; sand, a retaining wall, and picnic tables were added to the beach at Morganton Point; a new toilet was partly constructed at Lakewood Landing; 17 campsites received gravel and picnic tables and toilets were painted at Cooper Creek Campground; the boat ramp at Lake Blue Ridge was extended 20 feet; trail maintenance and signing were accomplished (with matching funds); interpretive signs were developed at Springer Mountain; and at Deep Hole, a host site and gravel were added and its season was extended.

- **Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest, Minnesota**

Accomplishments of wilderness permit fees from this major area include: routine maintenance was completed on 660 campsites; 333 miles of trail and portages were cleared; 2,135 wilderness permits were checked; 15,184 visitor contacts were made in the office; 16 fire grills were replaced; 109 latrines were re-excavated; 264 feet of boardwalk was constructed; 19 erosion control projects were completed at portage and campsite landings; 4,250 feet of portage treadwork was completed; 29,500 wilderness permits were issued; Leave No Trace wilderness programs were provided to 80 BSA staff, 59 Girl Scouts, seven Elder Hostel participants, 200 Ironwood students, 78 camp staff, and 4,769 other individuals; the BWCA user education video was revised to include open caption and shown to 125,000 visitors; 600 litter bags were purchased and distributed at permit stations; accessible latrines were purchased and partly installed; 20 staff received Wilderness First Responder training, 17 staff received FPO training, 25 staff received cross-cut saw training, and 45 staff received First-Aid/CPR training; using sled dogs, 1.32 tons of materials were transported into BWCA; and heritage resource surveys were conducted at 122 campsites, 27 portages, and 17 new sites, and biological surveys were conducted on 15 miles of trail and at 120 campsites.

- **Wayne National Forest Trail Use Fees, Ohio**

Accomplishments include: pre-cast concrete toilets were purchased for Hanging Rock OHV Trailhead; a SWECO trail machine was rented and used to perform heavy maintenance on the

Hanging Rock and Pine Creek OHV Trails and to reconstruct the Copperhead Trail; and visitor contact was increased.

- **White Mountain National Forest Parking Pass Program, New Hampshire**

Accomplishments of this trailhead parking fee project include: trailhead and day-use site maintenance; a parking area was graded and graveled; trailside benches were installed; a 40-foot trail bridge was constructed; toilets received new roofs and vent stacks; illegal and high-use backcountry campsites were rehabilitated; cabin roofs and shelters were repaired; service projects with the Maine Outward Bound School were facilitated; 52 miles of trail were surveyed; well covers were replaced at the summit of Mount Cardigan; the Saco Ranger Station visitor center and Passaconaway Historic Site were staffed to provide interpretation and education services; 275 miles of trail received basic maintenance; winter trailheads were plowed to improve access; 34,000 visitors were contacted at the Evans Notch Visitor Center; “ranger talks” and other children’s programs were offered; wilderness education was provided on site; wilderness and backcountry patrols were conducted; tent platforms and shelters were repaired; backcountry toilets were managed; campground interpretive programs were funded, reaching at least 1,000 visitors; two visitor information kiosks were constructed; and search and rescue operations were provided assistance.

- **Juneau Rec Complex, Tongass National Forest, Alaska**

Accomplishments of recreation use fees and visitor center fees include: visitor center season and hours were extended and interpretive opportunities were expanded by adding 12 seasonal staff; toilets were cleaned daily and a maintenance employee was on site five days per week to meet other daily cleaning and maintenance needs; 1,200 feet of trail was constructed around Moraine Lake; a hand rail was repaired and planking was replaced on the Amalga Trail bridge; one mile of trail was brushed in the Dredge Lake area; a failed fish passage structure was replaced by a culvert on a popular trail; approximately 45,000 “Juneau Icefield” brochures were distributed to helicopter tour operators and their clientele; a “Young Naturalists” natural resource education series was offered once per week to elementary school children during the winter season.

- **Pack Creek, Tongass National Forest, Alaska**

Accomplishments of bear viewing fees at this multi-agency project (Alaska Fish and Game) include: The brown bear viewing program was fully staffed from June 1st to Sept 10th; more than 1,400 visitors were educated in close proximity to wild Alaskan brown bears without incident; and the cooperative management of Pack Creek was coordinated with the State of Alaska.

III. Appendices

Appendix A FY 2000 Summary Data for National Park Service

Appendix B FY 2000 Summary Data for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Appendix C FY 2000 Summary Data for Bureau of Land Management

Appendix D FY 2000 Summary Data USDA Forest Service

Appendix A FY 2000 Summary Data for National Park Service ^a					
Project Name	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue	Cost of Fee Collection		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues
			Operations	Capital	
Acadia NP	2,476,211	2,261,888	434,000	5,000	1,746,000
Allegheny Portage Railroad	140,707	9,182	7,000		14,000
Johnstown Flood Nmem	123,773	37,373	18,000		14,000
Amistad NRA	1,251,949	148,918	39,000		107,000
Apostle Islands NL	182,315	25,915	10,000		10,000
Appomattox Court House NHP	191,637	137,124	24,000		121,000
Assateague Island NS	1,803,138	807,740	367,000		388,000
Aztec Ruins NM	52,825	101,253	42,000		78,000
Badlands NP	1,108,779	924,003	349,000		1,015,000
Bandelier NM	263,722	552,966	94,000		620,000
Big Bend NP	279,591	512,564	171,000	2,000	200,000
Bighorn Canyon NRA	242,562	119,414	27,000		99,000
Bryce Canyon NP	1,091,125	2,122,452	219,000		4,777,000
Cabrillo NM	1,152,865	679,960	75,000		147,000
Canaveral NS	948,098	723,126	237,000	18,000	341,000
Cape Cod NS	4,606,912	780,369	206,000		561,000
Cape Hatteras NS	2,295,349	515,123	154,000		154,000
Wright Brothers NM	430,218	323,654	50,000		50,000
Cape Lookout NS	458,546	893			
Carlsbad Caverns NP	476,989	1,864,674	322,000		490,000
Castillo De San Marcos NM	657,256	1,378,841	262,000		937,000
Chaco Culture NHP	82,494	179,356	36,000		146,000
Chattahoochee River NRA	2,886,183	607,542	85,000		248,000
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	871,332	181,482	24,000		128,000
Chickasaw NRA	1,431,325	248,338	65,000		149,000
Chiricahua NM	104,487	133,870	73,000	11,000	175,000
Colonial NHP	3,147,672	725,783	157,000		624,000
Crater Lake Mgmt/Div of Adm	432,993	973,457	139,000		565,000
Lava Beds NM	121,884	74,533	41,000		41,000

Appendix A FY 2000 Summary Data for National Park Service ^a					
Project Name	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue	Cost of Fee Collection		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues
			Operations	Capital	
Craters of the Moon NM	213,758	100,541	59,000		70,000
Cumberland Gap NHP	1,528,716	52,921	6,000		61,000
Big South Fork NR & RA	877,478	177,516	99,000		99,000
Cumberland Island NS	44,466	206,743	68,000		68,000
Curecanti NRA	1,021,951	185,182	63,000	3,000	150,000
Black Canyon Gunnison NM	189,170	274,153	86,000	1,000	353,000
Cuyahoga Valley National Park	3,532,180	8,950			
Death Valley NP	1,164,950	1,679,286	423,000	46,000	1,137,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA	4,912,354	144,728	45,000		117,000
Denali NP & Pre	363,715	1,666,902	281,000		1,371,000
Devils Tower NM	385,868	662,926	118,000		206,000
Dinosaur NM	398,330	289,752	81,000		312,000
Everglades NP	975,122	1,361,352	595,000		860,000
Dry Tortugas NP	83,383	18,183	6,000		6,000
Flagstaff Areas					
Sunset Crater NM	172,341	0			
Walnut Canyon NM	114,803	0			
Wupatki NM	248,028	405,591	218,000		347,000
Montezuma Castle	794,611	819,794	250,000		314,000
Tuzigoot NM	113,388				17,000
Fort Clatsop Nmem	212,588	95,154	12,000		13,000
Fort McHenry NM & Hist Shrine	698,624	418,265	54,000		239,000
Hampton NHS	22,153	17,408	14,000		4,000
Fort Sumter NM	318,824	53,794	44,000		44,000
Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania NHS	489,093	186,984	142,000		148,000
Gateway NRA	7,982,635	1,668,761	157,000		809,000
Glacier Bay NP & Pre	448,861	1,423,163	37,000		556,000
Glacier NP	1,730,255	2,404,893	656,000	82,000	1,922,000
Glen Canyon NRA	2,591,494	2,049,195	611,000	4,000	1,435,000
Golden Gate NRA	14,557,756	1,517,668	43,000		772,000

Appendix A FY 2000 Summary Data for National Park Service ^a					
Project Name	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue	Cost of Fee Collection		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues
			Operations	Capital	
Muir Woods NM	880,713	1,393,162	120,000		273,000
John Muir NHS	33,904	11,762	7,000		2,000
Golden Spike NHS	45,028	36,644	15,000		35,000
Grand Canyon NP	4,446,046	22,605,005	1,692,000	90,000	10,051,000
Grand Teton NP	2,616,384	3,817,547	629,000	430,000	2,880,000
Great Basin NP	81,764	207,290	55,000		55,000
Great Sand Dunes NM	257,088	392,456	84,000		615,000
Gulf Islands NS	4,586,663	1,234,283	540,000	28,000	1,102,000
Haleakala NP	1,925,133	2,379,979	304,000	(6,000)	704,000
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	1,502,855	3,586,684	314,000		1,217,000
Pu'u'honua O Honaunau NHP	418,008	311,927	97,000		97,000
Hopewell Furnace NHS	71,628	36,763	48,000		33,000
Independence NHP	3,189,810	60,838	19,000		19,000
Isle Royale NP	21,278	235,553	59,000		200,000
Jefferson Nat'l Expansion Mem	3,527,377	2,226,846	988,000		2,004,000
Joshua Tree NP	1,215,014	1,235,384	330,000		1,129,000
Katmai NP & Pre	51,399	99,019	31,000		56,000
Kenai Fjords NP	254,428	131,728	54,000		111,000
Lake Mead NRA	8,967,850	1,060,550	504,000	33,000	537,000
Lake Meredith NRA	1,668,038	113,158	37,000		81,000
Lake Roosevelt NRA	1,417,468	330,948	85,000		285,000
Lassen Volcanic NP	376,547	721,288	229,000		945,000
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity NRA	707,089	219,221	89,000		200,000
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	338,277	307,715	100,000		150,000
Mammoth Cave NP	1,756,063	2,102,915	602,000		1,080,000
Mesa Verde NP	455,190	818,482	135,000		1,221,000
Minute Man NHP	995,564	18,004	14,000		14,000
Morristown NHP	506,210	113,599	79,000		142,000
National Capital Parks - East					
Rock Creek Park	2,044,073	37,066	11,000		11,000

Appendix A FY 2000 Summary Data for National Park Service ^a					
Project Name	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue	Cost of Fee Collection		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues
			Operations	Capital	
Fort Washington Park	258,438	63,808	41,000		41,000
Frederick Douglas NHS	33,666	(51,571)	6,000		16,000
Greenbelt Park	169,397	65,153	49,000		49,000
National Capital Parks					
Antietam NB	291,433	148,894	91,000		91,000
Catoctin Mountain Park	527,404	46,285	22,000		22,000
Manassas NBP	685,940	150,861	65,000		76,000
Prince William Forest Park	182,001	91,861	37,000		104,000
C&O Canal NHP	2,116,916	298,068	175,000		214,000
George Washington Mem Pkwy	7,501,474	404,027	70,000		129,000
Harpers Ferry NHP	323,010	308,680	166,000		314,000
North Cascades NP	25,715	118,074	14,000		14,000
Olympic NP	3,292,300	1,787,312	427,000	65,000	1,483,000
Mount Rainier NP	1,339,071	2,319,977	592,000		1,647,000
Fort Vancouver NHS	375,717	21,634	20,000		20,000
Whitman Mission NHS	67,040	26,484	10,000		10,000
Padre Island NS	722,615	619,514	184,000		479,000
Perry's Victory & IPM	164,101	211,014	42,000		57,000
Petersburg NB	174,299	85,500	44,000		65,000
Petrified Forest NP	612,017	932,330	366,000		542,000
Pictured Rocks NL	425,035	87,566	26,000		78,000
Pinnacles NM	162,346	111,353	77,000		145,000
Point Reyes NS	2,258,392	134,743	73,000	(72,000)	120,000
Rocky Mountain NP	3,180,489	4,623,951	688,000		3,142,000
Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Headquarters					
Home of FDR NHS	131,150	313,412	48,000	15,000	82,000
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	407,463	299,036	92,000		125,000
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	77,030	132,981	27,000		32,000
Sagamore Hill NHS	55,472	123,100	50,000		75,000
Saguaro NP	815,984	125,803	91,000		104,000

Appendix A FY 2000 Summary Data for National Park Service ^a					
Project Name	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue	Cost of Fee Collection		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues
			Operations	Capital	
Saint-Gaudens NHS	36,403	50,246	30,000		61,000
San Juan NHS	1,006,613	1,031,024	259,000		712,000
Scotts Bluff NM	121,575	60,203	55,000		71,000
Agate Fossil Beds NM	18,161	7,797	9,000		9,000
Sequoia NP & Kings Canyon NP	1,367,522	2,642,881	609,000		2,052,000
Devils Postpile NM	147,983	19,968	3,000		3,000
Shenandoah NP	1,423,266	3,554,578	954,000	70,000	2,126,000
Sitka NHP	192,943	19,419	4,000		9,000
Klondike Gold Rush NHP	694,478	2,533	1,000		1,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	1,364,834	1,038,662	328,000		482,000
Southeast Utah Group					
Arches NP	793,969	1,268,056	263,000		893,000
Canyonlands NP	405,762	397,285	202,000		323,000
Natural Bridges NM	114,153	97,896	48,000		85,000
Hovenweep NM	44,452	31,794	18,000		18,000
Theodore Roosevelt NP	435,082	330,414	99,000		275,000
Timpanogos Cave NM	116,835	380,567	111,000		316,000
Virgin Islands NP	632,704	771,460	262,000		465,000
White Sands National Park and Preserve	518,109	569,036	71,000		231,000
Women's Rights NHP	28,027	24,659	14,000		26,000
Yellowstone NP	2,839,025	5,849,680	1,620,000		3,883,000
Yosemite NP	3,383,074	13,996,673	1,585,000	23,000	2,770,000
Zion NP	2,470,991	3,516,003	827,000	377,000	2,916,000
Golden Eagle Passport		3,477,673			
Subtotal	164,388,597	133,625,771	26,131,000	1,225,000	77,627,000
"20 Percent Funds - Demo Parks			(25,000)	238,000	4,073,000
"20 Percent Funds-Non-Demo Parks			118,000		9,373,000
Golden Eagle Funds-Non-Demo Parks					462,000
Total	164,388,597		26,224,000	1,463,000	91,535,000

^a Negative dollar amounts reflect adjustments made due to account errors.

APPENDIX B. FY 2000 Summary Data for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service					
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demonstration Project	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues *	Cost of Fee Collection		Expenditure of Fee Demo Revenues
			Capital	Operations	
Anahauc NWR, TX	68,093	\$ 11,942	\$7,120	\$4,000	\$11,120
Aransas NWR, TX	57,087	\$74,120	\$7,577	\$7,927	\$31,000
Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee NWR, FL	289,864	\$133,903	\$0	\$0	\$78,369
Back Bay NWR, VA	104,317	\$34,943	\$0	\$25,953	\$29,789
Balcones Canyonlands NWR, TX	1,742	\$6,193	\$710	\$8,091	\$8,801
Bald Knob NWR, AR	28,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bayou Cocodrie NWR, AR	8,331	\$6,854	\$0	\$0	\$0
Big Oaks NWR, IN	2,100	Will start fee	collections in	FY2001.	
Black Bayou NWR, LA	10,884	\$6,554	\$0	\$0	\$3,739
Blackwater NWR, MD	798,931	\$76,450	\$0	\$16,543	\$14,610
Bombay Hook NWR, DE	169,929	\$34,344	\$0	\$7,500	\$31,300
Bond Swamp NWR, GA	1,870	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bosque del Apache NWR, NM	114,836	\$34,068	\$900	\$1,700	\$3,487
Brazoria NWR, TX	29,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Buenos Aires NWR, AZ	26,262	\$6,384	\$49	\$0	\$49
Cache River NWR, AR	95,080	\$12,040	\$0	\$5,648	\$5,953
Chincoteague NWR, VA	1,225,130	\$458,897	\$0	\$125,447	\$361,788

APPENDIX B. FY 2000 Summary Data for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service					
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demonstration Project	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues *	Cost of Fee Collection		Expenditure of Fee Demo Revenues
			Capital	Operations	
Cibola NWR, AZ	85,000	\$13,540	\$500	\$950	\$1,450
Columbia NWR, WA	80,740	\$3,011	\$0	\$6,780	\$1,384
Crab Orchard NWR, IL	1,045,402	\$257,724	\$2,495	\$4,716	\$81,235
Deep Fork NWR, OK	35,000	\$1,952	\$0	\$200	\$0
Deer Flat NWR, ID	171,750	\$1,050	\$0	\$1,050	\$1,050
DeSoto NWR, IA	198,812	\$57,423	\$0	\$35,000	\$57,648
Dungeness NWR, WA	100,901	\$62,416	\$0	\$38,554	\$98,120
Eastern Neck NWR, MD	69,000	\$9,175	\$0	\$2,260	\$5,913
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, NJ	242,950	\$27,070	\$500	\$9,000	\$26,180
Elizabeth A. Morton, NWR, NY	86,960	\$12,926	\$0	\$6,420	\$6,420
Eufaula NWR, GA	293	\$6,382	\$0	\$0	\$9,103
Felsenthal NWR, AR	360,299	\$18,714	\$0	\$5,000	\$36,500
Fort Niobrara NWR, NE	126,000	\$19,555	\$5,991	\$13,569	\$19,560
Gavin's Point NFH, SD	51,776	\$5,278	\$5,802	\$3,084	\$8,886
Great Bay NWR, NH	78,000	\$740	\$0	\$300	(\$335)
Great Dismal Swamp NWR, VA	61,395	\$9,760	\$0	\$5,700	\$3,794
Great Swamp NWR, NJ	356,893	\$6,241	\$0	\$2,000	\$4,520
Hobe Sound NWR, FL	115,199	\$30,830	\$0	\$0	\$22,090
Holla Bend NWR, AR	14,027	\$9,574	\$500	\$2,500	\$6,000
Humboldt Bay NWR, CA	10,360	\$2,689	\$0	\$2,689	\$2,689

APPENDIX B. FY 2000 Summary Data for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service					
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demonstration Project	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues *	Cost of Fee Collection		Expenditure of Fee Demo Revenues
			Capital	Operations	
Iroquois NWR, NY	19,570	\$2,124	\$0	\$1,500	\$36
J.N. "Ding" Darling NWR, FL	726,556	\$375,662	\$1,840	\$66,000	\$216,190
Kenai NWR, AK	324,255	\$29,409	\$0	\$35,625	\$1,710
Kilauea Point NWR, HI	279,560	\$347,378	\$0	\$55,000	\$282,060
Klamath Basin Complex, CA	323,211	\$74,299	\$0	\$24,000	\$116,000
Kodiak NWR, AK	9,811	\$14,210	\$0	\$8,469	\$2,667
Laguna Atascosa NWR, TX	223,690	\$41,790	\$1,000	\$7,000	\$16,000
Lake Ophelia NWR Complex, LA	2,312	\$12,229	\$500	\$5,000	\$6,318
Lake Woodruff NWR, FL	65,150	\$3,052	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR, TX	55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mason Neck NWR, VA	20,448	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mattamuskeet NWR, NC	166,800	\$20,547	\$0	\$9,000	\$12,800
Mid-Columbia NWR, OR	500	\$18,782	\$2,169	\$10,000	\$19,757
Midway Atoll NWR, UM	16,840	\$36,640	\$0	\$0	\$41,303
Mingo NWR, MO	102,332	\$12,865	\$0	\$0	\$12,524
Minnesota Valley NWR, MN	282,288	\$3,886	\$0	\$2,500	\$1,469
Mississippi WMD, MS	19,610	\$14,777	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$5,628
Modoc NWR, CA	45,445	\$6,814	\$100	\$2,055	\$2,288
National Bison Range, MT	196,000	\$41,384	\$800	\$13,426	\$35,351
National Elk Refuge, WY	920,807	\$34,029	\$0	\$0	\$57,365

APPENDIX B. FY 2000 Summary Data for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service					
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demonstration Project	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues *	Cost of Fee Collection		Expenditure of Fee Demo Revenues
			Capital	Operations	
Nisqually NWR, WA	100,069	\$28,900	\$0	\$3,585	\$27,186
Noxubee NWR, MS	144,150	\$5,149	\$0	\$0	\$0
Okefenokee NWR, GA	473,263	\$86,526	\$12,668	\$29,039	\$89,610
Ottawa NWR, OH	115,814	\$3,180	\$0	\$0	\$1,090
Parker River NWR, MA	223,451	\$163,157	\$1,786	\$49,740	\$164,761
Pee Dee NWR, NC	35,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,000
Piedmont NWR, GA	55,079	\$60,630	\$0	\$80,932	\$80,932
Pocosin Lakes NWR, NC	200,000	\$9,213	\$0	\$12,413	\$12,413
Prime Hook NWR, DE	64,396	\$19,158	\$2,089	\$9,950	\$9,064
Rachel Carson NWR, ME	258,920	\$7,557	\$0	\$59	\$0
Ridgefield NWR, WA	128,745	\$12,900	\$400	\$18,928	\$17,000
Sacramento NWR, CA	80,139	\$13,592	\$0	\$1,250	\$17,267
San Bernard NWR, TX	21,000	\$3,976	\$0	\$8,848	\$3,475
Saint Catherine Creek NWR, MS	35,390	\$15,920	\$0	\$0	\$3,498
Saint Marks NWR, FL	284,295	\$93,507	\$0	\$36,247	\$63,916
Saint Vincent NWR, FL	7,423	\$2,670	\$0	\$315	\$1,300
Santa Ana NWR, TX	213,293	\$7,500	\$5,700	\$8,000	\$0
Seedskadee NWR, WY	15,500	\$2,972	\$225	\$4,140	\$665
Sequoyah NWR, OK	101,355	\$2,613	\$0	\$1,200	\$2,151
Shiawassee NWR, MI	64,705	\$12,505	\$0	\$4,414	\$2,216

APPENDIX B. FY 2000 Summary Data for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service					
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demonstration Project	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues *	Cost of Fee Collection		Expenditure of Fee Demo Revenues
			Capital	Operations	
Sully's Hill National Game Preserve, ND	36,059	\$5,619	\$950	\$2119	\$2,375
Supawna Meadows NWR, NJ	2,700	\$1,860	\$0	\$200	\$0
Target Rock NWR, NY	46,500	\$3,252	\$0	\$0	\$7,223
Tennessee NWR, TN	377,843	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,041
Tensas River NWR, LA	119,700	\$67,589	\$0	\$28,083	\$39,506
Turnbull NWR, WA	28,000	\$6,211	\$0	\$1,250	\$4,100
Union Slough NWR, IA	31,053	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge Savanna District, IL	5,096	\$8,265	\$0	\$7,897	\$6,868
White River NWR, AR	153,933	\$52,350	\$0	\$43,989	\$43,989
Willapa NWR, WA	10,010	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Yazoo NWR, MS	66,141	\$144,940	\$0	\$81,560	\$81,560
REGION 2 (20% of Regional Total)	n.a.	\$45,600	\$0	\$0	\$154,233
REGION 4 (20% of Regional Total)	n.a.	\$211,345	\$0	\$0	\$165,165
REGION 5 (20% of Regional Total)	n.a.	\$160,176	\$0	\$0	\$141,883
Total	13,915,322	\$3,801,451	\$63,371	\$1,033,314	\$2,954,165

*This column reflects the total amount of Recreational Fee Demonstration Program revenues reported by Fish and Wildlife Service field offices during FY 2000. Some stations included funds collected in previous years, which is why the total revenues in this table exceeds those from Treasury Department records (FY 2000 collected revenues only) reported in Tables 4 and 6.

Appendix C FY 2000 Summary Data for Bureau of Land Management						
Project Name	State	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue ^a	Cost of Fee Collection		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues ^a
				Capital	Operations	
Dalton Highway/Marion Creek	AK-01	10,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$4,600	\$93,256
Campbell Creek Science Center	AK-02	54,303	\$162,256	\$0	\$15,884	\$77,170
White Mountains Nat. Rec. Area	AK-03	58,866	\$25,185	\$0	\$5,000	\$3,754
Taylor Hwy./Top of World	AK-04	4,988	\$11,831	\$200	\$2,100	\$11,546
Glennallen Field Office	AK-05	246,318	\$28,250	\$0	\$23,136	\$1,545
Paria Canyon-Coyote Buttes	AZ-01	12,622	\$104,395	\$5,590	\$21,200	\$38,310
Hot Well Dunes Rec. Area	AZ-02	15,600	\$7,245	\$1,100	\$3,500	\$5,083
Aravaipa Canyon SRMA	AZ-04	13,048	\$33,280	\$3,120	\$15,417	\$24,092
Gila Box Riparian NCA	AZ-05	700	\$1,031	\$100	\$300	\$302
Kingman Recreation Areas	AZ-06	3,640	\$18,660	\$0	\$4,110	\$3,000
Lake Havasu Rec. Areas	AZ-07	3,116,042	\$313,022	\$2,100	\$6,350	\$229,572
Virgin River Basin	AZ-08	91,248	\$61,010	\$2,160	\$11,204	\$29,544
Painted Rock Petroglyph Site and Campground	AZ-09	6,500	\$20,857	\$0	\$39,290	\$3,000
Yuma Recreation Sites	AZ-11	1,004,928	\$592,245	\$0	\$210,000	\$585,000
Folsom Field Office	CA-01	647,036	\$50,189	\$378	\$14,950	\$40,953
California Desert District Ridgecrest Field Office	CA-03	547,072	\$20,676	\$0	\$2,000	\$22,345
California Desert District Palm Springs Field Office	CA-03	1,271,268	\$26,792	\$0	\$3,400	\$17,623
El Centro Field Office	CA-03	1,816,161	\$663,497	\$3,000	\$205,608	\$351,200
Barstow Field Office	CA-03	592,960	\$49,402	\$0	\$0	\$25,896
Needles Field Office	CA-03	62,371	\$2,561	\$0	\$0	\$1,345
Arcata Field Office	CA-04	378,847	\$10,898	\$500	\$9,000	\$2,850
Redding Field Office	CA-05	445,756	\$21,759	\$4,500	\$20,330	\$15,223
Hollister Field Office	CA-06	136,644	\$21,603	\$0	\$2,750	\$13,327
Ukiah Field Office	CA-08	307,461	\$7,360	\$0	\$2,000	\$14,974
Bakersfield Field Office	CA-09	246,019	\$1,066	\$0	\$0	\$4,160
Bishop Field Office	CA-10	1,663,688	\$12,648	\$0	\$3,796	\$4,416
Eagle Lake Field Office	CA-11	198,456	\$6,842	\$0	\$0	\$4,849
Gunnison Gorge	CO-01	8,507	\$23,940	\$4,100	\$2,125	\$21,000
Anasazi Heritage Center	CO-02	33,228	\$33,380	\$0	\$8,300	\$28,230
Upper Colorado River	CO-07	49,000	\$103,100	\$275	\$6,340	\$95,245
South Fork Snake River Corridor	ID-01	340,642	\$36,401	\$0	\$7,330	\$28,800
Milner Historic/Recreation Ares	ID-02	73,500	\$5,167	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,167

Appendix C FY 2000 Summary Data for Bureau of Land Management						
Project Name	State	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue ^a	Cost of Fee Collection		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues ^a
				Capital	Operations	
Lud Drexler Park	ID-03	67,100	\$4,206	\$0	\$2,200	\$2,064
Kelly Island	ID-04	3,966	\$4,346	\$0	\$454	\$200
Pocatello/Malad	ID-05	4,500	\$2,815	\$60	\$525	\$2,640
Payette River Complex	ID-06	53,400	\$54,208	\$0	\$6,000	\$44,300
Steck Recreation Site	ID-07	4,740	\$9,383	\$0	\$4,384	\$0
Upper Salmon River	ID-08	69,140	\$8,195	\$2,200	\$8,700	\$6,479
Mackay Reservoir	ID-09	19,924	\$5,234	\$1,500	\$4,800	\$6,290
Lower Salmon	ID-10	421,000	\$92,600	\$300	\$9,600	\$43,700
Huckleberry	ID-11	4,300	\$18,878	\$0	\$4,000	\$9,200
South Fork Snake River Permits	ID-14	2,695	\$14,752	\$0	\$3,160	\$27,400
Kipp Rec. Area/Missouri River	MT-01	8,610	\$11,898	\$0	\$2,520	\$10,218
Holter Lake Rec. Area	MT-02	140,000	\$72,300	\$4,000	\$16,000	\$65,500
Pompeys Pillar NHL	MT-03	39,550	\$14,867	\$300	\$7,350	\$39,960
Dillon Field Office	MT-05	239,500	\$27,035	\$55,000	\$85,000	\$18,700
Red Rock Canyon	NV-01	1,100,253	\$1,107,026	\$71,412	\$158,600	\$1,024,632
North Elko	NV-02	12,693	\$6,639	\$190	\$10,342	\$10,342
South Elko	NV-03	13,000	\$0	\$0	\$645	\$645
Indian Creek	NV-04	26,275	\$21,209	\$800	\$1,300	\$17,000
Walker Lake	NV-05	38,060	\$7,733	\$140	\$1,200	\$8,315
Black Rock	NV-06	141,000	\$497,808	\$0	\$1,599	\$257,823
Rhyolite	NV-07	62,309	\$0	\$0	\$23,180	\$0
Las Vegas SMAs	NV-08	30,000	\$18,827	\$0	\$1,711	\$1,730
Mescalero Sands OHV	NM-01	18,745	\$3,781	\$0	\$400	\$400
Tent Rocks Nature Trail	NM-03	14,600	\$22,938	\$21,000	\$36,000	\$358,000
Rio Grande Gorge	NM-04	267,218	\$89,980	6,000	\$19,000	\$47,179
Datil Well Campground	NM-05	3,200	\$4,598	\$500	\$1,200	\$50,000
Santa Cruz Lake Rec. Area	NM-06	73,586	\$24,426	\$500	\$8,700	\$26,581
Dripping Springs Natural Area	NM-07	13,800	\$15,839	\$0	\$2,500	\$12,000
Aguirre Spring Campground	NM-08	192,495	\$29,538	\$0	\$2,500	\$14,000
Valley of Fires Rec. Area	NM-09	119,867	\$29,407	\$0	\$6,670	\$26,263
Three Rivers Petroglyph Site	NM-10	12,200	\$10,774	\$0	\$1,250	\$8,000
Rio Chama WSR Corridor	NM-11	4,900	\$29,714	\$500	\$5,800	\$4,897
Yaquina Head ONA	OR-01	295,000	\$259,808	\$0	\$87,249	\$203,833
Nat. Historic Oregon Trail IC	OR-02	76,765	\$145,269	\$0	\$47,759	\$137,203
Lower Deschutes River	OR-03	315,000	\$297,737	\$6,000	\$85,000	\$381,000

Appendix C FY 2000 Summary Data for Bureau of Land Management						
Project Name	State	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue ^a	Cost of Fee Collection		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues ^a
				Capital	Operations	
Yakama River Canyon	OR-04	90,000	\$8,988	\$500	\$8,000	\$0
Eugene District Rec. Areas	OR-05	46,638	\$44,523	\$0	\$10,126	\$29,018
Rogue River Nat. W&SR	OR-06	13,952	\$168,470	\$0	\$54,752	\$179,705
Steens Mountains Complex	OR-07	45,585	\$36,402	\$1,000	\$13,500	\$14,500
Chickahominy	OR-08	51,554	\$13,000	\$500	\$2,000	\$2,500
John Day River	OR-09	82,000	\$8,856	\$0	\$1,423	\$4,461
Salem District Rec. Areas	OR-10	169,000	\$160,000	\$0	\$65,000	\$65,250
Umpqua Field Office	OR-11	95,940	\$97,347	\$0	\$40,000	\$69,967
Myrtlewood Field Office	OR-12	3,695	\$9,543	\$0	\$4,000	\$7,410
Roseburg District Rec. Areas	OR-13	378,700	\$54,973	\$250	\$11,250	\$48,800
Klamath River	OR-14	6,000	\$16,403	\$2,500	\$500	\$6,205
Klamath Falls Resource Area	OR-15	6,000	\$7,446	\$4,400	\$200	\$10,058
Medford District	OR-16	4,701	\$40,984	\$0	\$243	\$38,719
Moab F.O. Campgrounds	UT-01	124,781	\$178,196	\$0	\$18,000	\$210,499
Moab F.O. Colorado River	UT-02	52,167	\$213,752	\$0	\$21,000	\$153,578
Price F.O. Green River	UT-03	7,360	\$178,416	\$0	\$12,000	\$122,000
San Juan River	UT-04	11,522	\$141,101	\$9,444	\$1,813	\$68,799
Cedar Mesa	UT-05	38,376	\$58,285	\$14,049	\$5,162	\$32,375
Indian Creek	UT-06	Project	Not	Implemented	This	FY
Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry	UT-07	5,288	\$6,898	\$0	\$2,000	\$7,000
Vernal F.O. Green River	UT-16	52,000	\$40,347	\$0	\$5,000	\$36,947
Little Sahara OHV Rec. Area	UT-17	230,837	\$280,967	\$13,299	\$13,500	\$308,196
Fillmore Recreation Sites	UT-18	55,500	\$8,496	\$2,000	\$5,837	\$45,800
Henry Mtn./Sevier River Rec. Sites	UT-19	337,357	\$77,408	\$0	\$17,565	\$73,894
Ponderosa Grove Campground	UT-20	2,589	\$3,022	\$150	\$2,811	\$251
Grand Staircase Nat'l. Mon.	UT-22	Project	Not	Implemented	This	FY
Vernal F.O. O&G Permits	UT-23	6,550	\$64,000	\$0	\$5,500	\$35,000
Worland Field Office	WY-01	96	\$400	\$0	\$375	\$375
Rawlins Field Office	WY-03	13,500	\$4,361	\$125	\$770	\$16,000
Kemmerer Field Office	WY-04	1142	\$2,366	\$75	\$280	\$400
Lander Field Office	WY-05	11,283	\$22,642	\$0	\$4,150	\$5,585
Casper Field Office	WY-06	3,795	\$7,255	\$580	\$1,300	\$1,880
Pinedale Field Office	WY-07	5,600	\$3,812	\$0	\$3,666	\$3,666
Cody Field Office	WY-08	5000	\$2,670	\$0	\$2,000	\$185
Newcastle Field Office	WY-09	19,700	\$1,436	\$0	\$0	\$0

Appendix C FY 2000 Summary Data for Bureau of Land Management						
Project Name	State	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue ^a	Cost of Fee Collection		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues ^a
				Capital	Operations	
Rock Springs Field Office	WY-10	86	\$1,030	\$0	\$5,000	\$0
Buffalo Field Office	WY-11	940	\$13,700	\$0	\$2,000	\$7,500
TOTAL		19,346,044	7,432,811	246,897	1,649,041	6,275,794

^a This column reflects the total amount of Recreational Fee Demonstration Program obligations reported by the Bureau of Land Management Field Offices during FY 2000, whether those funds were collected in FY 2000 or in previous years.

Appendix D FY 2000 Summary Data for USDA Forest Service					
Project Name	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue	Cost of Fee Collection		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues ^a
			Capital	Operations	
REGION 1					
Recreation Lodging, Flathead	2,900	\$34,700	\$0	\$7,500	\$36,500
Lake Como Rec Complex	55,000	\$23,500	\$2,500	\$4,000	\$19,700
Quake Lake Visitor Center	23,300	\$15,200	\$0	\$3,500	\$6,200
Lewis & Clark Visitor Center	73,800	\$209,500	\$0	\$51,000	\$144,200
Rendezvous Ski Trails	63,000	\$30,800	\$0	\$4,600	\$23,900
R1 Campgrounds	256,200	\$467,500	\$0	\$122,100	\$268,700
R1 Outfitter & Guide	217,000	\$747,900	\$0	\$105,600	\$436,400
REGION 1 TOTAL	691,200	\$1,529,100	\$2,500	\$298,300	\$935,600
REGION 2					
R2 Interpretive Umbrella	70,600	\$154,900	\$3,700	\$54,300	\$204,200
Mt Evans	124,500	\$326,300	\$0	\$66,500	\$219,100
Cataract Lake	14,000	\$12,800	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$20,700
Vail Winter Rec Pass	30,300	\$63,300	\$0	\$6,500	\$43,800
Fish Creek	69,700	\$55,000	\$0	\$7,000	\$50,400
Maroon Valley	190,000	\$111,200	\$4,300	\$17,000	\$70,600
Canyon Creek	72,600	\$4,800	\$1,700	\$2,400	\$0
REGION 2 TOTAL	571,700	\$728,300	\$12,200	\$156,200	\$608,800
REGION 3					
Sandia Byway	1,600,000	\$228,600	\$0	\$100,000	\$184,100
Verde Valley Heritage Sites`	35,400	\$128,800	\$0	\$19,300	\$110,300
Salt & Verde Rivers Rec Complex	15,250,000	\$2,109,300	\$4,000	\$445,000	\$1,866,100
Mt Lemmon/Santa Catalina	1,996,500	\$641,700	\$10,200	\$137,600	\$209,700
Superstition Trailheads	60,000	\$105,600	\$0	\$18,500	\$22,700
R3 Developed Rec	345,800	\$485,300	\$15,000	\$117,500	\$309,300
R3 Small Campgrounds	296,800	\$297,300	\$0	\$76,000	\$173,300
Red Rock Pass Program	2,564,600	\$16,400	\$0	\$400	\$2,400
REGION 3 TOTAL	22,149,100	\$4,013,000	\$29,200	\$914,300	\$2,877,900
REGION 4					

Appendix D FY 2000 Summary Data for USDA Forest Service					
Project Name	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue	Cost of Fee Collection		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues ^a
			Capital	Operations	
Flaming Gorge Nat'l Rec Area	974,300	\$132,700	\$0	\$34,000	\$104,000
Fishlake Campgrounds	12,100	\$15,500	\$0	\$1,700	\$0
Manti Area	10,000	\$5,800	\$0	\$1,500	\$1,500
American Fork Canyon	1,218,500	\$394,800	\$0	\$72,000	\$403,000
Mirror Lake Area	669,700	\$294,700	\$0	\$59,600	\$267,900
South Fork Snake River	341,000	\$36,400	\$0	\$7,300	\$28,400
Sawtooth Nat'l Forest	1,500,000	\$58,700	\$0	\$18,500	\$58,900
Mid Fork/Salmon Wild & Scenic	14,400	\$537,000	\$0	\$73,000	\$441,900
Payette River Rec Complex	53,400	\$54,200	\$0	\$5,000	\$44,300
REGION 4 TOTAL	4,793,400	\$1,529,800	\$0	\$272,600	\$1,349,900
REGION 5					
Enterprise Forest	20,891,100	\$2,872,000	\$0	\$573,700	\$2,707,600
Desolation/Carson Pass	153,900	\$126,200	\$0	\$18,200	\$113,600
Mono Basin Nat'l Scenic Area	324,600	\$453,200	\$0	\$173,000	\$482,600
Shasta-Trinity Nat'l Forest	3,518,200	\$1,084,600	\$0	\$75,100	\$697,700
R5 Campgrounds	502,700	\$341,500	\$0	\$41,950	\$117,200
Schulman Grove	37,900	\$18,700	\$0	\$1,000	\$14,200
Hume Lake/Kern River	1,220,900	\$226,900	\$0	\$27,190	\$106,090
REGION 5 TOTAL	26,649,300	\$5,123,100	\$0	\$910,140	\$4,238,990
REGION 6					
Mt St Helens Nat'l Vol Monument	2,059,000	\$1,440,800	\$0	\$242,600	\$1,063,600
Siuslaw Nat'l Forest	601,800	\$342,500	\$3,500	\$49,000	\$342,300
Newberry Nat'l Vol Monument	3,100	\$12,900	\$4,300	\$5,000	\$24,000
Rogue Wild & Scenic River	14,000	\$94,900	\$0	\$10,390	\$100,790
North Umpqua Basin	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Heather Meadows Rec Complex	5,900	\$47,800	\$0	\$12,500	\$40,000
Okanogan Nat'l Forest	80,000	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$80,000
Wenatchee Nat'l Forest	275,000	\$264,900	\$2,000	\$22,700	\$191,000
Trail Park Pass	1,731,900	\$339,700	\$3,400	\$35,600	\$482,500
R6 Campgrounds	886,900	\$976,100	\$6,700	\$154,300	\$672,700
Multnomah Falls	1,800,000	\$227,000	\$0	\$1,755	\$128,331

Appendix D FY 2000 Summary Data for USDA Forest Service					
Project Name	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue	Cost of Fee Collection		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues ^a
			Capital	Operations	
Cougar Rec Area	22,500	\$40,900	\$0	\$38,000	\$51,800
Northwest Forest Pass	6,731,300	\$2,115,300	\$26,000	\$203,000	\$930,500
REGION 6 TOTAL	14,211,400	\$5,905,800	\$45,900	\$774,845	\$4,107,521
REGION 8					
Florida Nat'l Forests	953,600	\$270,800	\$0	\$40,900	\$122,000
Alabama Nat'l Forests	1,200,000	\$160,500	\$0	\$31,500	\$128,600
Ozark-St Francis Nat'l Forest	260,000	\$746,500	\$0	\$2,000	\$755,000
North Carolina Nat'l Forests	1,001,000	\$960,300	\$6,600	\$194,300	\$987,400
El Portal Visitor Center	162,700	\$270,000	\$0	\$80,900	\$181,500
Chattahoochee-Oconee Nat'l Forest	1,400,000	\$778,300	\$0	\$102,000	\$708,400
Francis Marion-Sumter Nat'l Forest	82,600	\$158,900	\$500	\$34,200	\$113,700
Cherokee Nat'l Forest	1,900,000	\$495,400	\$0	\$78,200	\$374,200
Kisatchie Nat'l Forest	2,350,000	\$76,900	\$6,000	\$10,700	\$27,700
Texas Nat'l Forests	2,788,000	\$129,900	\$0	\$13,900	\$49,700
Mississippi Nat'l Forests	88,400	\$138,000	\$0	\$109,500	\$63,000
Washington-Jefferson Nat'l Forest	300,000	\$513,800	\$12,000	\$63,900	\$437,500
Ouachita Nat'l Forest	1,302,000	\$286,300	\$0	\$19,600	\$66,400
Daniel Boone Nat'l Forest	215,100	\$53,900	\$0	\$18,300	\$44,900
REGION 8 TOTAL	14,003,400	\$5,039,500	\$25,100	\$799,900	\$4,060,000
REGION 9					
Sylvania Wilderness	52,000	\$74,500	\$1,000	\$15,700	\$26,200
Cheq/Nicolet Day-Use Fees	250,000	\$680,000	\$5,000	\$139,000	\$481,300
Medewin Nat'l Prarie	2,000	\$7,400	\$0	\$3,270	\$0
Chadwick OHV Area	20,900	\$86,100	\$0	\$12,700	\$92,100
White Mountain Passport	6,300,000	\$657,000	\$0	\$95,000	\$754,000
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	90,000	\$802,000	\$0	\$120,000	\$801,000
Hoosier Trail Use Fees	12,100	\$51,200	\$0	\$5,100	\$35,900
Wayne Trail Use Fees	30,000	\$136,000	\$0	\$24,000	\$66,000
Hiawatha Nat'l Forest	22,300	\$31,000	\$0	\$4,500	\$13,400
Camp Nesbit	1,400	\$44,600	\$0	\$6,600	\$28,600
Huron-Manistee Nat'l Forest	2,500,000	\$228,000	\$0	\$54,900	\$133,000

Appendix D FY 2000 Summary Data for USDA Forest Service					
Project Name	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue	Cost of Fee Collection		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues ^a
			Capital	Operations	
Monongahela Nat'l Forest	183,000	\$104,600	\$0	\$22,700	\$29,300
REGION 9 TOTAL	9,463,700	\$2,902,400	\$6,000	\$503,470	\$2,460,800
REGION 10					
Begich Boggs Visitor Center	255,000	\$53,900	\$0	\$41,000	\$0
Pack Creek	1,400	\$24,600	\$0	\$5,000	\$25,000
Southeast Alaska Visitor Center	38,800	\$96,700	\$0	\$52,700	\$107,600
Juneau Rec Complex	440,000	\$590,200	\$5,400	\$80,000	\$298,600
Ohmer Creek Campground	1,300	\$1,500	\$0	\$600	\$0
REGION 10 TOTAL	736,500	\$766,900	\$5,400	\$179,300	\$431,200
NATIONAL PROJECTS					
Heritage Expeditions	200	\$47,400	\$0	\$6,400	\$48,200
Golden Passports	N/A	\$589,600	\$100	\$49,600	\$279,200
Recreation Lodging	618,000	\$716,300	\$700	\$93,500	\$265,800
Cascade Volcano Climbing Pass	5,700	\$67,800	\$0	\$9,900	\$18,300
Nat'l Reservation System (NRRS)	N/A	\$2,259,200	\$0	\$703,400	\$2,063,300
Campground Safety Net	505,900	\$635,300	\$0	\$228,200	\$318,200
Agency-Specific Fund (FDAS)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,361,000
NATIONAL PROJECTS TOTAL	1,129,800	\$4,315,600	\$800	\$1,091,000	\$4,354,000
WO GOLDEN PASSPORT (20%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$150,500
FOREST SERVICE PROJECTS TOTAL	94,399,500	\$31,853,500	\$127,100	\$5,900,055	\$25,575,211

^a This column reflects the total amount of Recreational Fee Demonstration Program obligations reported by the USDA Forest Service during FY 2000, whether those funds were collected in FY 2000 or in previous years.